هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 0-9 (32-48). Thursday, cloudy with rain. LONDON: Wednesday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 0-5 (32-41). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: light. ROME: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 3-9 (37-48). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 6-5 (39-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	.22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	$2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	.75 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malaysia	27.5 Sc.	U.S. Mil. Eur.	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,873 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1979 Established 1887

Hanoi Reported Rushing Troops To North Front

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Feb. 27 (NYT) — ietnam continues to rush main- rce units from as far south as Ho hi Minh City, formerly Saigon, to em Chinese pressure at the two ain fighting fronts in the north, Western analysts reported today.

The principal areas of fighting e said to be around the provincial pital of Lang Son, about 85 miles rtheast of Hanoi, and south of e provincial seat of Lao Cai, to e west.

[China said tonight that Vietnam d pushed 15 miles into Chinese rritory, but the attack had been pulsed, Reuters reported.

[It cited the Chinese news agency saying that Chinese and Viet- mese forces fought for three days the Ninning area of the Kwang- Chuang Autonomous Region. he Chinese were said to have lled 68 Vietnamese troops and ptured one.

[China said that the attack began Friday. This was the first Chi- se report of a Vietnamese intru- on since since China invaded ietnam on Feb. 17.]

Heavy Reinforcements

Three Chinese columns are bat- ing their way into Lang Son from e north, northwest and west, the alysts said. South of Lao Cai, hich is held by the invaders, Chi- se troops are descending slowly ong both banks of the Red River. he analysts said that Vietnamese sistance was strong in all areas of ghting.

The heavy movement of rein- forcements northward was reported by analysts to be pre-empting Viet- nam's rail lines and roads. Fighter- bomber squadrons and ground-to- air missiles have also been moved northward, but air activity on both sides continues to be light.

Both sides continue to broadcast and publish propaganda claims rather than news of the actual fighting. China keeps its propaganda in the political sphere and gives practically no information on the course of the war. Vietnam limits itself to itemized but rarely credible claims of heavy Chinese losses.

In its broadcasts today, Hanoi radio said that 800 Chinese were "put out of action" in the Lao Cai sector yesterday, making a three- day total of 2,200. The radio also said that two companies of Chinese were "annihilated" at Lang Son yesterday.

In the Phong Tho district of Lai Chau province, Hanoi claimed to have killed or wounded 250 invad- ers in the last few days.

The radio reported that Le Duan, secretary-general of the Communist Party, had called on all Vietnamese workers to add two hours of military training to each working day for the sake of greater preparedness, and to make each factory, town and city into "an im- pregnable fortress."

Speculating on the nature of the fighting, knowledgeable analysts here believe that Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is to be taken seri- ously on his assertion yesterday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press

SHIP SHADOWS SHIP - A Soviet missile-equipped cruiser, northbound in the foreground, is shadowed in the East China Sea by a U.S. destroyer, as seen on Monday from an aircraft of the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun. It named the ships as the 16,000-ton Admiral Sinyapin, held to be the largest Soviet Navy ship in the Pacific, and the Richard S. Edwards.

Despite Rises by Other OPEC Members

Saudis, Iraqis to Hold Oil Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — Saudi Arabia and Iraq announced today that they will not raise oil prices during the first quarter of the year, breaking with oil exporters who have raised prices to take ad- vantage of the cutoff of Iranian supplies.

The Saudi announcement was made a day after Kuwait said that it was raising its barrel price by 9 percent, to about $14.55. The Saudi Royal Court decree, broadcast by Riyadh Radio and monitored in Nicosia, also called for an urgent meeting of oil exporters and con- sumers "to regulate consumption and stabilize oil prices, to save the world from a possible economic relapse."

Iraq's oil minister, Tayeh Abdul- Karim, said that, while his govern- ment "is against freezing oil prices in normal conditions and seeks fair price increases, it is opposed to the imposition of extraordinary rises in extraordinary conditions."

The cutoff of oil from Iran has been raising prices on the spot mar- ket, and producing nations think that the general market will bear higher prices, analysts said.

Saudi Arabia is the world's larg- est oil exporter, and it traditionally has been a moderate force in the pricing decisions of the Organiza- tion of Petroleum Exporting Coun- tries. The Saudi announcement said that it planned no increases before the April 1 OPEC increase of 3.9 percent, which is part of a total in- crease this year of 14.5 percent. The first increase, of 5 percent, took place Jan. 1. The organization could decide at its March 26 meet- ing to speed up the gradual price increases, analysts said.

Saudi Arabia previously raised prices on some of its crude oil, say- ing that its extra production, in- tended to help make up the loss of the Iranian crude, should be paid for at the April 1 price.

Meanwhile, Hassan Nazih, the new director of the National Irani- an Oil Co., said at a news confer- ence today that Iran will begin sell- ing oil March 5 to the highest bid- der on the spot market and that it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

But Begin to Visit White House

Israel Snubs Carter On Summit Meeting

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27 (WP) — In a stunning rebuff to President Carter, the Israeli Cabinet today re- jected a U.S. invitation to Prime Minister Menachem Begin to at- tend a summit conference on Mid- dle East peace.

The decision, by 14 of 16 voting ministers, threw into doubt the out- come of more than a year of peace negotiations that began with Egyp- tian President Anwar Sadat's visit here in November, 1977.

Although Mr. Begin attempted to cast the summit rejection in terms of rejecting substantive Egyptian proposals, the Cabinet decision clearly reflected the government's pique over the form of the U.S. invitation.

It also appeared to be designed to force Mr. Sadat's hand on mak- ing concessions, or at least into at- tending a summit himself, rather than designating a subordinate. Mr. Carter, apparently at Mr. Sadat's bidding, had intended to pair Mr. Begin, head of the Israeli government, with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil, who ranks below that level.

[In Washington, President Carter said today that Mr. Begin will ar- rive Thursday for talks. At a news conference, Mr. Carter said that, after consulting with Mr. Begin, he will consider inviting Mr. Khalil or President Sadat to join a second round of Mideast summit talks.

["The conclusion of an Egyptian- Israeli peace treaty is of urgent necessity," he said. "And while the future at best is unpredictable" the effort must be made if future gener- ations are to know peace in the troubled Middle East.

[Mr. Carter said: "I do not share the opinion that the proposals we put forward were contrary to the agreements of last September or that they would make an Egyptian- Israeli peace treaty meaningless. I regret that such direct negotiations are not possible at this time. If we allow the prospects of peace that seemed so bright last September when we came back from Camp David to dim and perhaps to die, the future at best is unpredictable."

[Mr. Carter said that he had spo- ken personally with Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat separately by telephone earlier today to try to save what the three men had hammered out in September at the first summit at Camp David.]

The Cabinet vote, which fol- lowed nearly five hours of intensive closed debate, abruptly dashed hopes that the last unresolved is- sues in the plodding Camp David, Md., peace talks could be quickly settled.

The White House had been pre- paring for a second summit meet- ing to be held as early as Thursday in Washington. A source close to Mr. Begin said tonight that the Is- raelis had asked the White House to withhold its announcement of Mr. Carter's summit invitation un- til after the Cabinet had discussed it, but that the request was turned down.

Emerging grim-faced from the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Begin said that last week's ministerial-level peace talks at Camp David had re- sulted in "no progress" toward an Egyptian-Israeli agreement. "On the contrary, a more extreme posi- tion was presented by the Egyptian delegation," he said.

"In addition to the previous Egyptian proposals, which were unacceptable to Israel, new propos- als were made which are inconsis- tant with [Camp David] and in fact nullify the meaning of the peace treaty between the two countries," the prime minister added.

Mr. Begin said that the Israeli delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, had "put foward counterproposals which were rejected by the other side. Prime Minister Khalil insisted upon the Egyptians' proposals re- ferred to above."

Reading from his handwritten notes, Mr. Begin added: "Under these circumstances, the Cabinet decided that the prime minister is not in a position to participate in the proposed meeting with Dr. Khalil."

As if attempting to soften the im- pact of the rebuff, Mr. Begin said that he is prepared to meet with Mr. Carter in Washington "to dis- cuss matters relating to the peace- making process, regional issues in the context of recent developments and questions concerning the bilat- eral relations between the United States and Israel."

Feeble Gesture

But the seemingly desultory offer to meet privately with Mr. Carter appeared to some Western diplo- mats to be a feeble gesture along- side the surprise of Mr. Begin's re- fusal to meet Mr. Khalil, particu- larly in light of the lopsidedness of the Cabinet vote.

Only Mr. Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman voted against the Cabinet rejection, there- by immediately raising questions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Teng Claims China Is Prepared If Russia Enters Vietnam War

By Hobart Rowen

PEKING, Feb. 27 (WP) — Chi- se Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao- ng told a group of U.S. reporters day that, if Russia should come to the Chinese-Vietnamese war to lp its ally, "we are prepared ainst there."

Mr. Teng held the impromptu ss conference in the Great Hall the People as he waited to greet easury Secretary Michael Blu- enthal who is in China for talks expanding U.S. trade relation- ips. It was the first meeting be- een the two men since Mr. Blu- enthal arrived Saturday night.

The Chinese leader, in criticizing etnam and its Soviet backers, is well aware that Mr. Blumen- al was about to give him a well- vertised plea from President rter to exercise moderation and ing the hostilities to an end.

[Deputy Secretary of State War- n Christopher said today that the ited States was advised in ad- nce of China's intention to in- de Vietnam and said that China oceeded with the attack despite ong U.S. opposition, the Associ- d Press reported.

[Mr. Christopher, who in Bang- k during a stopover en route to dia, said that the United States rned of the plans during the U.S. it of Mr. Teng in late January d early this month.

["President Carter has said he foreshadowed the possibility of a Chinese invasion of Vietnam dur- ing Vice Premier Teng's visit and, in the strongest terms that he could find, discouraged China from such a border attack," he said.]

In one of his toughest statements yet, Mr. Teng told the U.S. report- ers that he doubted "that the Soviet Union would take too big an action. If they should really come, there is nothing we can do about it . . . I think our action is limited, and it will not give rise to a very big event."

He denounced Vietnam as "a Cuba of the Orient" which has been "swashbuckling" around Asia, "emboldened by the so-called tremendous backing force behind them." His allusion was to the Sovi- et Union.

Mr. Blumenthal later said that he had asked Mr. Teng, on behalf of the U.S. government, to withdraw as quickly as possible from Viet- nam, adding that Vietnam should also withdraw from Cambodia. The Treasury secretary, the first high U.S. official here since the begin- ning of the Chinese-Vietnam bor- der conflict, told Mr. Teng that the U.S. government opposes "the so- lution of international disputes by force or violation of borders."

He said that he had already com- municated Mr. Teng's response to President Carter, but he would not outline the gist of it. There was nothing to indicate that it was dif- ferent from the message that Mr. Teng had given U.S. reporters.

Asked when Chinese troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam, Mr. Teng said that the real ques- tion is why Vietnam had sent troops into Cambodia, and why Vietnam should have been allowed "in the past few years to commit incursions into Chinese territory several hundred times a year."

Mr. Teng said that China would teach Vietnam a "limited lesson. It will not last a long time." But in teaching Vietnam a lesson, he said that the myth of Vietnamese invin- cibility, and "the claim that it is the third strongest military power in the world" would be shattered."

On UN Resolution

He appeared to take a step back from the assurance he gave yester- day to a Japanese interviewer that China would support a United Na- tions resolution calling for a simul- taneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Vietnam and Cambo- dia.

Asked if the withdrawal of Chi- nese troops from Vietnam is tied to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Mr.Teng said: "There is reason to connect the two things together, but we are not prepared to do that. We do not want to do that."

Mr. Blumenthal is to meet Chair- man Hua Kuo-feng tomorrow.

Associated Press

RELEASED MARINE — Marine Sgt. Kenneth Kraus, back in the United States after being released by the revolutionary government in Iran, appears on a national television program in New York with his fiancee, Nina Trongone (left), and his mother, Jayne. Sgt. Kraus was wounded during the attack by irregulars against the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, where he was a guard.

PLO Aide Says

Jerusalem 'Liberation' Is Seen as Goal of Iran

By Youssef M. Ibraham

TEHRAN, Feb. 27 (NYT) — A senior official of the Palestine Lib- eration Organization here said yes- terday that the new revolutionary government of Iran has made "the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli occupation one of its foremost re- ligious and moral commitments."

Hani al-Hassan, a leader of the el-Fatah organization and a close adviser to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, said that the pledge was made by the new Iranian lead- ers, and particularly by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, during talks held here last week with Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Hassan also said that the Iranian revolution has created a pincer movement around Israel which he said will be completed when "a fundamental change takes place in Turkey soon." He said that an imminent upheaval in Turkey is expected along the same lines as the Islamic revolt in Iran. "The sit- uation there is in a boiling stage and very near explosion," he said.

The 40-year-old leader was ap- pointed as the Palestinian ambassa- dor to Iran and is the most senior Palestinian representative in any country. His choice by Mr. Arafat underlines the importance which the Palestinians attach to the sup- port they have secured from Aya- tollah Khomeini, and the strategic weight of Iran in their calculations, according to many Iranian and Western observers here.

Mr. Hassan, a civil engineer who was educated in West Germany, is living temporarily in a complex at- tached to the office of Iranian Pre- mier Mehdi Bazargan, where many senior Iranian officials also live, in- cluding Deputy Premier for Revo- lutionary Affairs Ibrahim Yazdi.

He said he will eventually move to the large complex which was once the home of the Israeli com- mercial and semi-diplomatic mis- sion to Iran. It was burned and sacked by revolutionaries Feb. 11, when the Iranian Army put its arms down and the new revolution- ary regime took over. Mr. Hassan said he expects to be in Iran for a few months, at least.

He said that much of the talks between Ayatollah Khomeini and Mr. Arafat during the latter's one- week visit here concerned the cre- ation of a common strategy and a common approach to Israel.

Mr. Hassan also noted that the PLO supported the Iranian revolu- tion "a long time before it tri- umphed, and against repeated ad- vice from Arab countries which be- lieved our support to be a bad gamble." He would not name those Arab countries, but noted that an Arab country made most vulnera- ble by the events in Iran was Egypt. "[Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat is totally isolated in the region now," he said, "and the Egyptian people are very near revolt."

Iranian sources said that the Islamic religious establishment in Iran has had relations with the Palestinians for years. "We have channeled very large sums of mon- ey to the Palestinians which have been collected in the mosques and smuggled to Lebanon for quite a while now," said Hossein Bani- Assadi, a close aide to Mr. Bazar- gan.

The PLO has also trained many members of the two major urban guerrilla groups here, the People's Fedayeen, and the People's Mujahedeen.

'Problem Is Inexperience'

Autos in Africa: Frightening Impact

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — Black Africa has covered a weapon long familiar the Western world — the auto- bile — and the results are often ghtening.

Accidents involving as many as deaths are not uncommon on nyan roads when, usually on ves or hills, two packed vehicles lide at high speeds. In congested es, driving often resembles the usement-park game of bumper s.

In Zaire, the road from the air- rt to Kinshasa is littered with a zen or more smashed and rusting s. Driving the freeway between gos and Abidan in Nigeria can hair-raising. In Uganda, army cks roar down the middle of untry roads, and oncoming traf- is expected to veer obediently the shoulders.

"The problem," said a safety icial, "lies with inexperience. ere were few Africans driving s before independence and, for ny people, the car is still some- ng of a toy."

Few African countries publish tistics on road accidents. An ex- ption is Kenya, where 1,588 per- s were killed last year and 700 were injured — alarmingly h figures in a country that still moves largely on foot and has less than 2,000 miles of paved roads.

But Kenyan Police Commission- er Ben Gethi said recently that his force would mount a campaign to reduce speeding and get unsafe ve- hicles off the roads, as well as to educate pedestrians on the use of footpaths and crosswalks and driv- ers on the "control of drinking hab- its when using roads."

A factor that makes it difficult to reduce the carnage is the almost to- tal absence of safety requirements in Africa. Seat belts are virtually unknown, and posted speed limits are ignored by drivers and are gen- erally not enforced by police. Auto- mobile inspections are not required, and road-repair funds are short.

A foreigner recently saw the body of a pedestrian lying on a highway near here, with the heavy traffic merely swerving around it. The visitor stopped and called the police:

"I want to report that there's a body lying on the highway, just be- yond Riverside Drive."

"How many are there?" asked the dispatcher.

"How many what?"

"How many bodies are there?"

"One. There's one dead man on the road who was run over."

"Is he carrying identification?"

"Look, I don't know anything except that I've stopped up the road at a petrol station to call you."

The conversation dragged on for another two or three minutes be- fore the dispatcher asked a final question: "How many did you say there were?"

Although driving schools are doing a brisk business in Africa's more prosperous countries, and al- though many drivers are conscien- tious, anyone could buy a driver's license here for a $36 bribe until Kenya's recent crackdown on cor- ruption. It did not matter whether the buyer had ever been behind the wheel of a car.

For many Africans, a driver's li- cence — and certainly an automo- bile — are tickets to a better life. A messenger earning $65 a month running errands can double his sal- ary if he can drive. A taxi driver can earn a relatively healthy $150 a month if he hustles at airport and tourist centers.

But high import and customs du- ties put a car beyond the financial means of all but a small percentage of Africans. The smallest subcom- pacts available in Kenya cost $7,300. (Insurance, not mandatory, is another $550.) A station wagon or full-sized car runs as much as $10,000.

© Los Angeles Times

Status Is Owning a Kalashnikov

Soviet-Rifle Trade Brings Joy in Yemen

By Christopher S. Wren

AMRAN, Yemen (NYT) — The shopkeeper reached back into his cluttered stall past other mer- chandise — canned fruit, cooking oil, kerosene lanterns — and pulled out a slightly used Soviet Kalashni- kov assault rifle. He cleared the oiled chamber, stroked the polished wooden stock and handed it for in- spection to a prospective customer. The price: 12,000 rials — about $2,670.

Across the bustling marketplace, two other merchants were asking 14,000 rials for Soviet-made Kalashnikovs, while Chinese ver- sions were going for about half that price. A shopkeeper, weary of a customer's questions, said, "Why are you standing there and asking if you do not want to buy?"

In corners of the Arab world such as Yemen, happiness these days is owning a Kalashnikov. The Soviet-bloc countries have exported countless such rifles to the Middle East as the basic weapon for most Arab armies. They are so prevalent that even the Israeli Army has equipped some units with captured Kalashnikovs. At the height of the civil war in Lebanon, Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian soldiers killed each other with Kalashnikovs pro- vided to both sides by the Soviet Union.

The rapid-fire, 7.62mm rifle has entered contemporary Arab folk culture. It dominates the insignia of el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla group, as a symbol of Arab revolution. Last December, after raising oil prices at an OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi, some Arab oil ministers celebrated with a dance, brandishing not swords but Kalashnikovs.

In Yemen, the *aly*, the weapon's Arabic nickname, is a symbol of manhood. Yemeni men have tradi- tionally carried weapons, and plen- ty of Kalashnikovs fell into private hands during the long civil war of the 1960s, replacing the Turkish Mausers and the Lee-Enfields of earlier conflicts.

Virtually every Yemeni house- hold has a few guns tucked away as life and property insurance, partic- ularly in the wilder back country, where the law is seldom visible. Several years ago, the government banned the carrying of firearms in town, although it let Yemenis re- tain their traditional *jambiya*, a curved, broad-bladed dagger. Some men discreetly carry automatic pis- tols under their jackets anyway.

The Kalashnikov market flour- ishes in smaller towns. A compari- son of prices in a half-dozen loca- tions found Soviet-made rifles which are considered the most pres- tigious, selling from $2,700 to $3,300 — about 10 times what it probably costs to make them. But prices are reportedly dropping now that the Marxist government in Southern Yemen is smuggling new Kalashnikovs, free, to dissident tribesmen across the border in Yemen.

Despite the potential for vio- lence, Kalashnikovs seem to be used frugally because of the staggering cost of imported ammunition. At the market here, each bullet costs between $1.11 and $1.55. Farther south, bullets cost up to $3.33 apiece, making it possi- ble for a Kalashnikov owner to fire off more than $100 worth of preci- ous ammunition in seconds — which happens more often in the heat of wedding parties than in arguments.

A Kalashnikov in Yemen gives its owner the kind of status that a new car might in the United States, and Soviet and Czechoslovak mod- els are more highly valued than those from China or North Korea. Nervousness that the government might crack down on private own- ership persists in some areas. After the town ban on weapons was announced, residents of a small mountain farming village said they had sold off their Kalashnikovs and invested in cases of hand gre- nades.

Mohsin Mohammed al-Yussefi, a former interior minister who is now governor of Taiz province in the southwest, said that no such curbs were being contemplated. "People carry guns not to be aggressive, but to protect themselves," he said. "Sometimes it is like part of their dress."

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Carter Says He And Billy Are Not Anti-Semitic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI) — President Carter said today that neither he nor his brother hold any anti-Jewish feelings. "I disassociate myself and my brother Billy from any remarks that might be anti- Semitic," Mr. Carter said in an answer to a news-conference question.

The president noted that his brother was "seriously ill." He added: "I love him." Mr. Carter said that he had known Billy since he was born, and "I know for a fact he is not anti- Semitic." To the extent that Bil- ly Carter's remarks have appeared to be anti-Jewish, said Mr. Carter, "I certainly do not agree."

Billy Carter has raised the ire of Jewish groups because of his open friendship with Libya, which has openly supported anti-Israeli terrorists, and through such remarks as, "There's more Arabs than there is Jews."

The president stressed, as he has in the past, that "I don't have any control over what my brother says or does." He added that his brother has no similar control over him.

On Residence Permits

Iran Step Reported Against Foreigners

TEHRAN, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Diplomats said today that Iran's revolutionary council has taken another step toward purging the country of all foreign influence by ordering police not to renew the work or residency permits of Americans and other foreigners still in the country.

The ban on renewing residency permits for foreigners, communicated to police departments yesterday, followed the arrest and subsequent release of an American and three Britons seized by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Moslem militiamen at a natural gas plant near the oil town of Ahvaz in southwest Iran.

The Khomeini-controlled Revolutionary Radio in Tehran said yesterday that the men were arrested by "Islamic revolutionary fighters while trying to escape."

Diplomatic sources said that Ayatollah Khomeini intervened personally and ordered the release of the four men.

White members of the dwindling band of foreigners in Iran were being encouraged to leave, Iranian newspapers reported that another former official of the shah's regime had been executed by a firing squad in Tehran. The official, identified as a former SAVAK secret police "torturer," was the 10th person reportedly tried in secret and executed by the ayatollah's revolutionary tribunals.

The Tehran radio also reported that an Iranian general and 28 SAVAK members had been arrested in Pakistan and returned to Iran for trial on charges of murder, arson and looting.

It identified the general as the former commander of the Sistan and Baluchestan provincial gendarmeries and left little doubt that, like eight other generals before him, he would be tried and, if convicted, shot.

Ibrahim Yazdi, Iran's new deputy premier for revolutionary affairs, said yesterday that the retribution would continue and that "there are people who are planning to bring" Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi himself back to Iran for trial. In an interview televised by satellite, Mr. Yazdi said he had "no doubt" that the shah, now living in exile in Morocco, would be executed if brought back to Iran for trial.

"He is personally responsible for all the crimes and prisons," Mr. Yazdi said.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan, also interviewed on the TV program, said he hoped to have Iran's oil production back to export levels within two months. But he repeated that production will not be returned to the pre-revolution level of 6 million barrels a day.

"Whether it will be 60 percent or 40 percent [of the former figure], we're still not sure. We're going to export as much oil as will be necessary for our economy, the Iranian economy," Mr. Bazargan said.

Saudis, Iraqis Hold Prices

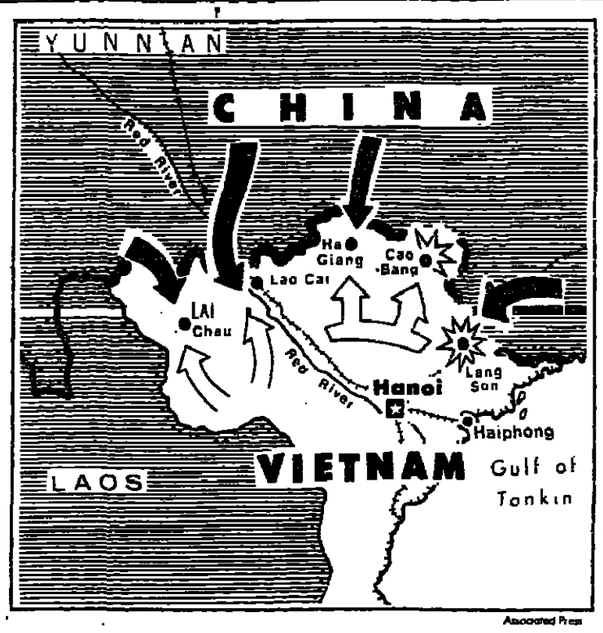
(Continued from Page 1)

hopes to get $18 to $20 a barrel. The OPEC base price is $17.35. Iranian officials have said that they were willing to sell the oil to anyone except Israel and South Africa. U.S. oil companies have not said whether they will pay the Iranian price.

Kuwait produces about 2 million barrels of oil a day. Its oil is not a large factor in the U.S. supply, but Kuwait is a key supplier to Gulf Oil Corp. Gulf spokesman Thomas Walker said that the price increase could mean higher prices for Gulf gasoline and heating oil. Mr. Walker estimated that an increase of a dollar for crude oil would raise retail costs by about one cent. Mr. Walker said that Gulf might absorb the increase, however.

Kuwait's oil minister, Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, today blamed the increase on the "greed" of the international oil companies. In an interview in a special issue of the Middle East Economic Survey, the minister said that the international shortage of oil, after the cutoff in Iranian production, "strengthened the position of the major oil companies to the point where they have been reaping very considerable profits out of this situation." Iran produced about 10 percent of the non-Communist world's oil.

Qatar, Libya and the United Arab Emirates also have raised prices to take advantage of the cutoff. Venezuela has announced a price increase for several types of oil used primarily for factories and electrical generators, which could result in a five-cent-a-gallon rise in the retail price.



Associated Press

Vietnam Seen Rushing Troops North to Border

(Continued from Page 1)

that the war would last less than the 33 days of the 1962 border war between China and India.

They believe that the Chinese are achieving their main purpose when they draw Vietnamese regular forces into battle and inflict losses that Vietnam can less afford than China.

The analysts assert that, so far in the fighting, three divisions of Vietnamese border-security troops have been largely eliminated, and a number of regular units have suffered heavy losses.

The analysts' assumption is that China is achieving the military goal of diverting troops that could be used against Cambodia, thus making Vietnam's occupying army in Cambodia even more vulnerable than it has been to local counterattacks, while underlining the political point that Peking is no "paper tiger" that would let an ally go down without retaliating.

China Reiterates Call To Vietnam for Talks

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 27 (NYT) — China today repeated its call to Hanoi to join it in negotiations to end their 11-day-old border war.

The party newspaper the People's Daily asserted in a front-page editorial: "The border conflict between China and Vietnam can only be settled through negotiations between the two sides. There is no other way out."

"We sincerely hope the Vietnamese authorities have a clear appraisal of the situation," the paper added, "and accept the reasonable proposal to hold talks rapidly."

Peking made its original call for a negotiated settlement when it announced the beginning of its incursion into Vietnam on Feb. 17. Vietnam's Deputy Premier Nguyen Co Thach rejected the Chinese offer last week, saying that Hanoi would not enter talks while Chinese troops remained on Vietnamese territory.

Cambodia Withdrawal

The renewed offer was made a day after Mr. Teng said that Peking would support a UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of both Chinese troops from Vietnam and Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

Taken together, Peking's offer to talk and its willingness to withdraw if Hanoi pulls its estimated 150,000 soldiers out of Cambodia, suggest that China may believe it can make use of its attack on Vietnam to get some form of negotiations started that would relieve Vietnamese pressure on the guerrilla forces of the ousted Pol Pot regime.

Some analysts here believe the Chinese hope that their attack on Vietnam, along with stepped up activity by the Pol Pot guerrillas, will eventually force Vietnam to agree to a compromise settlement in Cambodia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former ruler of Cambodia, returned to Peking earlier this month from the United Nations, and could serve as China's candidate to head a coalition regime.

Settlement for Coal Miners Proposed

U.K. Troops Called for Ambulance Duty

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 27 — British troops were called in today to provide emergency ambulance service in southeast London when drivers walked out because they disagreed with doctors about what cases should be called emergencies.

Ambulance workers struck in Newcastle upon Tyne as well, leaving the port city on England's northern coast without emergency cover.

Meanwhile, the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital here was threatened with a strike by service workers angered by charges that their previous slowdowns and other actions amounted to "blackmail."

On a more optimistic note, the leaders of the nation's coal miners today agreed to an undisclosed pay increase which unofficial estimates put at about 12 percent. Although the miners still have to vote on the deal it appeared to lift the threat of a disastrous strike in this industry.

The London ambulance workers, who are seeking higher pay along with 17,000 of their colleagues throughout the country, asserted that doctors had called them out on "emergencies" that had turned out not to be so.

National Strike Call

All ambulance workers, who have been taking various kinds of industrial action including refusing to work overtime, have been called out on a national 24-hour strike by their local shop stewards as of midnight Thursday. The recommendation — which is opposed by the national leadership of the ambulance crews — is being considered by the employees at meetings throughout the country.

More than 1,000 ambulance drivers and aides who work in the huge northern urban complex of Greater Manchester, agreed today to answer the strike call. During the stoppage, the Manchester crews will refuse to respond to any calls. Policemen and troops said they will provide emergency help only.

The ambulance workers are among 1.5 million members of public service unions that have disrupted garbage collections, forced schools to close and crippled hospital care in their campaign to win more pay for what they term "dirty jobs."

'Proper Time'

Last night, Prime Minister James Callaghan, faced with the spreading strikes and the possibility of embarrassment in this week's home-rule referendums in Scotland and Wales, said that he would try nevertheless to keep his minority Labor Party government in power until October.

"That is the proper time for an election," Mr. Callaghan said in a TV interview, referring to the legal requirement that new national elections be held by the end of the government's fifth year in office. "I think we ought to see it through."

The interview was broadcast live from the prime minister's residence at 10 Downing Street. It took place at the beginning of a critical period in Mr. Callaghan's struggle to avoid an election this spring. His party's popularity is at a low in public opinion polls. The union strife that plunged the party nearly 20 points behind the rival Conservative Party in the polls is continuing.

Mr. Callaghan thought his government had won a settlement last week giving an 11-percent wage increase to 1.1 million garbage collectors, hospital attendants, school janitors and other workers in low-paid local government jobs. But the leader of the National Union of Public Employees has recommended rejection of the settlement in a slow-moving ratification process going on this week.

Mr. Callaghan, who had lost patience with strikers and angered the civil servants with a remark in the House of Commons last week that their strike was "unnecessary and unjustifiable," evaded questions on TV about specific labor problems.

Commentators Surprised

This surprised commentators who thought Mr. Callaghan would try to show voters that he was getting tough with the unions. But he apparently came away from a weekend meeting with Labor candidates for Parliament fearing that he might be alienating too many of the party's union supporters.

Mr. Callaghan's problems are compounded by his dependence on support in Parliament from representatives of regional minorities in order to avoid losing a vote of confidence that would force an immediate election.

He is likely to lose the support of three Welsh Nationalist members of Parliament this week following the almost certain defeat in Thursday's referendum in Wales of the Labor government's proposal for limited home rule there.

No Comment From Exiles

Uganda Claims Recapture of Masaka

NAIROBI, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — Ugandan troops have recaptured the southern regional center of Masaka from a Tanzanian invasion force, Uganda radio said today.

The broadcast said that President Idi Amin had been informed by the commander of his suicide battalion that the town, reported captured two days ago, had been won back after heavy fighting.

Marshal Amin was quoted as informing the commanding officer of the unit that reinforcements were on the way. The president advised Ugandans not to panic and assured them that everything possible was being done to defend them against aggression.

Halfway to Kampala

Ugandan exile sources said earlier today that the heavily armed invasion force had occupied large areas of southwest Uganda and was halfway up the main road through Masaka from the border to Kampala, the capital. Diplomatic sources here believe that the invasion is being spearheaded by Ugandan exiles backed by Tanzanian artillery and possibly tanks.

The exiles made no comment today about the Ugandan radio report on the recapture of Masaka. They said that they expected Marshal Amin to make a stand against the invasion force between Masaka and Kampala, where the road runs through swampy territory.

There was no mention of the Ugandan radio bulletin monitored here of fighting farther west, at the garrison town of Mbarara, home of another of Marshal Amin's favored units, the Simba battalion. The radio yesterday reported fierce fighting at Mbarara and said that the town was burning.

Last weekend, journalists in Nairobi were telephoned by a caller saying that she represented the suicide battalion. She read a statement saying that the unit had mutinied, that soldiers had renounced their oath of allegiance to Marshal Amin and were joining the advancing opposition forces.

The radio report indicated that Ugandan troops had gone on the offensive after recent declarations that they were operating only defensively and awaiting the results of a mediation attempt by the Organization of African Unity. The mediation committee, which has been conferring in Nairobi, sent delegations to Uganda and Tanzania Sunday, but its efforts appeared to be blocked by a Tanzanian refusal to consider a proposed peace package.

Bourguiba Urges Truce

TUNIS, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today called on Presidents Amin and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania to stop their fighting immediately.

Mr. Bourguiba said that by ordering a cease-fire and seeking to solve their quarrel peacefully they would demonstrate that Africa was able to solve its problems by itself "thanks to the political wisdom of its leaders."

Soviet Airliner Is Hijacked Before Stockholm Landing

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Four hijackers — two men and two women — claiming to belong to a "meditation group" surrendered to police today after seizing a Soviet Aeroflot flight from Oslo to Moscow just before a scheduled stopover at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport, the police said.

"They said that they were members of a meditation group and wanted to focus world opinion on conditions in the Soviet Union. They surrendered without protest," an officer said.

The hijackers, a 27-year-old Swedish man, an Indian man, 37, a West German woman, 22, and a Brazilian woman, 42, boarded the flight at Oslo's Fornabu Airport.

First news of the hijacking occurred when the pilot of the Tupolev 154 pressed an emergency button just as the flight was coming to land at noon and radioed that two of the hijackers threatened to blow up the plane.

A smoke bomb was thrown out of the aircraft as it taxied on the runway but passengers were allowed off and shortly afterward the two principal hijackers gave themselves up without a struggle.

After a thorough search of the plane, the police found four orange juice bottles containing kerosene and an alarm clock concealed on board.

"The main purpose of their action seems to have been to create publicity. Why else would they hijack the plane three minutes before a scheduled stopover?" the police officer said.

After Gulf Military 'Presence' Is Proposed

Saudis Said to Bar U.S. Offer of a Base

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT) — The United States recently offered to establish a military presence in the Gulf, but the overture was rebuffed by Saudi Arabia, now the dominant power in the region, Carter administration officials say.

The officials said yesterday that the Saudi rebuff came when Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited the region earlier this month.

They said that the administration had offered a number of proposals for increasing U.S. military power in the Middle East. "We talked to the Saudis about a number of ideas, including the establishment of a base in the area, but they quickly turned us down," a defense aide said.

The possibility of establishing a permanent U.S. presence in the area has thus been abandoned for the time being, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said yesterday that the administration was "not considering a base structure or the stationing of troops" in the Gulf.

Effort to Reassure

After the upheaval in Iran, the administration is concerned about the stability of the Gulf area. It has mounted an effort to reassure pro-Western countries in the area that they can still count on U.S. support.

The possible establishment of a U.S. military presence in the area was described as one of several steps that the administration was prepared to take to reassure moderate Arab states that it would not permit greater Soviet penetration into the region.

Despite the Saudi rebuff, defense officials said that the administration was still eager to demonstrate the importance that it attaches to stability in the Gulf.

The officials said that methods under consideration to give U.S. power greater visibility included temporary visits of military planes to countries in the area, and establishment of joint military planning arrangements with local armed forces.

The officials acknowledged that Mr. Brown and his aides found Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab countries somewhat wary of new forms of military cooperation. Egyptian and Saudi leaders were said to be more interested in gaining access to additional U.S. arms.

Arms Dilemma

This state of affairs was said by numerous officials to have confronted the government with a dilemma. After the Iranian experience, arms exports alone are not viewed as a dependable means of insuring stability in the Gulf area. There is a growing feeling that some form of U.S. presence is needed to protect Western interests in the world's most important oil-producing region.

Defense officials said that the Saudi rejection of a U.S. presence did not reflect a setback in relations, and that Saudi leaders had been "greatly impressed" by Mr. Brown's willingness to match their concern to protect the region from possible Soviet intervention.

An official said that establishment of a U.S. base was not discussed in "concrete terms," and that Mr. Brown sought only to find out how far the Saudi government wanted the administration to go in demonstrating support for moderate Arab countries.

Indian Ocean Force

Other officials said that the Saudi reluctance reflected a desire to escape criticism from radical Arab states and to maintain some distance from Washington. "With American arms they could still act with some autonomy, but with American forces on their territory, their freedom of action would be limited," an official said.

Although Saudi Arabia has also apparently ruled out the creation of a formal military consultative body with Washington, officials said that informal military ties were being stepped up and that a senior Pentagon aide, Robert Murray, left for Jiddah yesterday for a week of talks on security matters. Mr. Murray is a deputy assistant secretary of defense.

In addition, they said that a joint military commission between the United States and Jordan would soon be activated.

Officials said that planning for expansion of naval forces in the Indian Ocean was under way, and that a decision might be made in the near future to station a permanent naval task force there. Possible dispatch of amphibious landing vessels to the area was also being considered.

At present, the United States has a three-ship force based in Bahrain, and periodically rotates larger task forces in and out of the Indian Ocean. Since the Iranian crisis escalated in November, four ships from the Seventh Fleet in the Pacific have been stationed in the Arabian Sea. A defense aide said that the ships could form the "core" of a larger naval presence in the future.

Kuwait, Iraq Protest

KUWAIT, Feb. 27 (AP) — Kuwait and Iraq today denounced what they said were warnings by the United States that it was prepared to use military force to insure the continued flow of oil from the Middle East.

Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, said that he was astonished by the U.S. position, describing it as irresponsible and tantamount to the law of the jungle. Iraq's official news agency spoke of "threats by the U.S. in a desperate attempt to obtain oil monopolies."

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Explosion Wounds 5 In Jerusalem Market

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27 (UPI) — A bomb believed to have been planted by Palestinian guerrillas exploded today outside a closed butcher shop in the open-air Mahane Yehuda market, wounding five persons, one seriously.

The bomb, wrapped in a plastic bag, went off in an alley outside the metal shutter of the butcher shop, which was closed for the afternoon break. The market has been a target of Palestinian guerrilla bombers in the past. Police said that they had defused a bomb there yesterday before it could go off.

Sihanouk Reportedly Considered

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — Vietnamese leaders say that they might accept a Cambodian government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman said yesterday after returning from Vietnam.

The New York Democrat said that high Vietnamese government officials told her "they did not close the door to a deal that would bring Prince Sihanouk back to Cambodia." She did not identify the officials.

Prince Sihanouk was ousted as Cambodia's leader in 1970 by pro-Western military officers, who were in turn overthrown by Communist forces in 1975. Cambodian insurgents backed by Vietnamese troops took control of much of Cambodia last month, although forces loyal to the former government are still active.

Rep. Holtzman, chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on refugees, spent 3½ days in Vietnam to discuss refugee problems.

Ex-Minister Also Given 2 Years

Gandhi Gets Hard Labor For Destruction of Film

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP) — Sanjay Gandhi, the son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and former Information Minister V. C. Shukla were sentenced today to two years at hard labor for destroying a film that satirized Mrs. Gandhi's regime.

Mr. Gandhi, 32, and Mr. Shukla, 49, were also fined $1,250 and $3,125, respectively. They were given until March 26 to appeal and released on $625 bail.

About 80 Gandhi supporters rioted for an hour in the crowded courtroom immediately after District Judge O.N. Vohra pronounced the sentence. They shouted slogans, smashed furniture and climbed on tables and chairs.

"I will not tolerate this," said the judge. "They must show some respect for the court. This is not a fish market."

Political Reaction

Mr. Gandhi answered, "It's a political judgment. What can you expect but a political reaction?"

No casualties or arrests were reported.

Judge Vohra yesterday found the two men guilty of criminal conspiracy, breach of trust and four other charges relating to the 1975 disappearance of the movie, "Kissa Kursi Ka" (Pursuit of the Seat of Power).

The film, made by a member of Parliament shortly before Mrs. Gandhi's regime imposed a state of emergency, included quotations from the prime minister, attacked her son, poked fun at the compact Peoples Car he was unsuccessful in developing and attributed low moral standards to politicians of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party.

Submitted for Censorship

The prosecution charged that, when the movie was submitted to the government for censorship during the emergency, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shukla destroyed it at Mr. Gandhi's automobile factory outside New Delhi.

During the 11-month trial, the two defendants denied the charges, accusing Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government of a political vendetta. A number of prosecution witnesses changed their testimony during the proceedings, and, last May, Mr. Gandhi was jailed for a month for attempting to influence them.

Israel Snubs Carter on Summit Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

about Mr. Dayan's future as Israel's chief peace negotiator.

The foreign minister, according to informed sources, argued vigorously in favor of Mr. Begin's participation in the summit. Mr. Dayan smiled and waved as he left Mr. Begin's office, but he declined to discuss the debate. Mr. Weizman also left the meeting without commenting.

It had been known that the Cabinet was divided over the question, with the hawkish ministers complaining about the "affront" of Mr. Carter's invitation and the uselessness of holding a summit without the presence of Mr. Sadat. But the size of the Cabinet vote against Mr. Begin's participation surprised many observers.

A Begin aide who attended the meeting said that the vote turned not only on what was perceived as "a question of honor," but on an "evaluation of the substance" of Egypt's position. "To be frank," said the aide, "some ministers did not not conceal their lack of enthusiasm for the composition of the summit. But President Carter said he would call another summit if both sides showed flexibility, and the flexibility wasn't there in terms of the Egyptians."

A Cabinet source said that Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman, while urging Mr. Begin to attend the summit, had expressed their belief that Egypt had hardened its position.

It was understood that the impasse, as it has all along, hinged on the question of linking a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty to a resolution of the future of Palestinian Arabs on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

Khalil Would Attend Summit

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (NYT) — Premier Khalil said today that he remains willing to attend the Camp David summit meeting called by President Carter, but that it was up to Mr. Carter to decide the next step.

Mr. Khalil also said that Mr. Dayan had conceived the idea of the summit, and had consulted Mr. Begin about it. The summit invitation and the statement issued in Washington Sunday had been prepared jointly by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Dayan and himself, Mr. Khalil said.

Mr. Khalil was reached at home here following his return this afternoon from Washington and London. His account of the summit preparations implied that Mr. Begin earlier had acceded to the proposed meeting, but then either changed his mind or was overruled by the Israeli Cabinet.

Mr. Khalil, who headed the Egyptian delegation to Washington, said that after a series of proposals and counterproposals, the negotiators at Camp David had arrived at a "seventh formula" that from his point of view had achieved progress. He reported that he had expressed two reservations about some of the wording, but declined to go into detail.

The Egyptian premier said several times that he did not want to comment on what the next step should be. "It is up to President Carter to decide," he said. "I didn't invite Mr. Begin, and I didn't issue the invitation."

Mr. Khalil said that he had suggested to Mr. Carter only that the meeting should start on Friday, not Thursday, because he was flying back to Egypt for consultation with President Sadat. "If President Carter's invitation still exists, I do not reject any invitation from President Carter," he said, when asked whether he was still willing to attend.

Rightist Office Blasted in Rome

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP) — A powerful explosion knocked off the reinforced door of a rightist party office in southern Rome early today.

Police suspected that leftist extremists planted the bomb at the office of the Italian Social Movement, whose leader, Giorgio Almirante, was stripped of parliamentary immunity last week to stand trial on charges of having turned the party into a copy of the outlawed Fascist Party.

Three party members were killed near the bombed office last year and two rightists were shot by a leftist extremist group.

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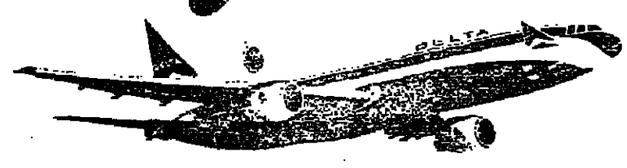

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United Press International

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., greets California Gov. Jerry Brown at a governors' reception yesterday on Capitol Hill. Both men have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates.

If It Becomes Necessary

Carter Details Proposal For Rationing Gasoline

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP) — President Carter has sent congressional energy committees the details of a standby rationing plan that could limit car owners to two gallons of gas or less a day if gasoline suplies are deemed in "severe shortage."

Department of Energy officials said that the president would not implement gasoline rationing by coupon unless there was a "severe shortage." They suggested that a 20-percent shortfall in oil supplies would be considered severe. The Iranian oil shortage has reduced U.S. imports by 5 percent.

Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said yesterday that the package had been sent informally to the energy committees and that the details would be made public after the administration had briefed congressional leaders. Either house of Congress can veto the package within 60 days.

The president also proposed mandatory conservation measures, including banning gasoline sales on Sunday, banning decorative lighting and imposing lower thermostat settings. The measures would be intended to make up for lost Iranian oil deliveries.

The White House had ruled out the ban on decorative lighting, arguing that the savings were marginal. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger appealed to the president, saying that the ban was necessary as a symbol of conservation, and the measure was restored to the package.

Energy Department officials said that banning gasoline sales during the weekend would save between 171,000 and 327,000 barrels of oil a day. Weekend or Sunday closings, however, are expected to draw opposition from the tourism industry. Setting thermostats at 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and 65 degrees in the winter would save an estimated 336,000 to 391,000 barrels a day, the officials said. A proposal to limit commuter parking was ruled out.

The administration's rationing plan would allot gasoline supplies by registered vehicle, rather than by licensed driver, as was proposed in a rationing plan drawn up in 1977 by former President Gerald Ford. Mr. Carter's plan would allot between 40 and 45 gallons per vehicle per month, depending on the shortage. The Department of Energy said that it would cost up to $1.5 billion a year to implement the plan.

French Tapestry Stolen

LYONS, Feb. 27 (AP) — A 17th-century Aubusson tapestry valued at 1.5 million francs ($353,000) was stolen from a hospital where it was on display last weekend, police said.

Chinese Report Contraceptive For Use by Men

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (AP) — Chinese scientists have developed a safe, highly effective male oral contraceptive, derived from the cotton plant, the Hsinhua News Agency reported today.

It said that trial use by more than 10,000 men gave an effective contraception rate of up to 99.89 percent. Half of those tested had used the substance — called gossypol — more than two years and some for as long as four years, it reported. Gossypol is a crystaline substance obtained from the root, stem and seeds of cotton, Hsinhua reported.

Generally, the contraceptive is taken for a two-month period, the report said, with a daily dose of 20 milligrams. The sperm survival rate declines and the sperm become fewer and fewer until all die.

At this stage, a maintenance dose is used which is 150 to 220 milligrams a month, generally taken twice a week. The health of the men taking the contraceptive was reportedly not affected. When the contraceptive is not taken for two to three months, the sperm condition returns to normal, the agency said.

But it said that some men who take the contraceptive in some areas have low blood potassium. Chinese medical workers are conducting further research to improve the medicine.

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At Governors Conference

Yankee Chides Brown Over Budget

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP) – Gov. Jerry Brown, the slick potical gun from the West, met his atch yesterday in a duel over his alanced-budget amendment.

His quick shooting opponent was ot Jimmy Carter or any other big olitical sharpshooter from ereabouts. It was a plain-talking ankee businessman, Vermont iov. Richard Snelling, who made o secret of his distaste for the Calornia governor's razzle-dazzle tacs.

When Gov. Brown made an impassioned plea for others at the Naonal Governors Conference to imp aboard his budget-amendent bandwagon, saying that it as the "central issue of our time," iov. Snelling cut him short.

He curtly reminded Gov. Brown iat he had not done his homework r participated in a governors' comittee — of which Gov. Snelling is member — studying proposals to alance the federal budget. Gov. rown, he said, also had not anvered a letter that he sent to all overnors asking them to detail ecific federal programs they felt ould be eliminated to reduce fedal spending.

"We'd very much welcome the ontributions of the state of Calinia to that process," Gov. Snelling said.

When Gov. Brown started talkng about the message that Californ ia's Proposition 13 sent to the naon last June, Gov. Snelling again opped him. The governors of iany states, including Vermont, he uid, had acted to cut taxes before oters had crammed tax cuts down ieir throats.

Later, Gov. Snelling, a Republian, said that he had decided to get ugh with Gov. Brown, who harors ambitions for the 1980 Demoatic presidential nomination, beause he resented the Californian's ublic grandstanding. Gov. Brown, e said, was absent "when the hard ork of making government is one."

"I think the born-again line he ses," Gov. Snelling remarked, "is easonably offensive to those of us who have worked to reduce taxes for years."

The confrontation occurred during a debate over a resolution that governors twice approved last year, calling for the federal government to balance its budget by 1981.

Gov. Brown has called on Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. If Congess fails to act, he has said that the states should demand a constitutional convention.

Gov. Brown, however, did not ask a governors' committee, headed by Gov. Snelling, to endorse the amendment idea yesterday, apparently realizing it would not win approval. Instead, he pushed for the creation of a committee to evaluate the implications of an amendment. Gov. Snelling headed off that move before it came to a vote. That left Gov. Brown with only a narrow 6-4 victory on a minor amendment calling for study of state budget-balancing efforts.

Gov. Brown, however, was unshaken. Faced with defeat, he declared victory. "Today marks the beginning of a national debate on this issue," he said. The fact that the nation's governors had spent much of the day talking about the issue was significant, he added, saying that "governors usually come here [to Washington] to get more money."

At the end of his committee meeting, Gov. Snelling invited Gov. Brown to join him for a meeting with Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. "We'll have an interesting discussion in the cab," Gov. Snelling said.

"I think I'll walk," replied Gov. Brown.

As Mining Expands in Fuel-Rich State

Growth Debate Is Raging in Wyoming

By Gaylord Shaw

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — The state official, a former rancher, propped his boots on his desk as he argued that Wyoming should be demanding a greater price for its coal, uranium and other mineral riches.

"We're a little like the old gal, 40 years old, who woke up one morning, found a $20-bill pinned to her pillow, and wondered why the hell she had been giving away her favors free all these years. We've just about been giving it away, but that's got to change," he said. "These companies are going to have to pay a price if they want our minerals, and they are going to have to do it on our terms, which means slower than they like," he said.

Across town, Stanley Hathaway, a former governor and interior secretary who is an attorney for mineral companies, waved his cigar as he made the opposite argument — that mining operations are paying their fair share. He said that mineral companies produce 65 percent of the state's revenues and, as a result, Wyoming has the nation's lowest per-capita tax rate and the third-highest standard of living. Besides, Mr. Hathaway said, accelerated development of Wyoming's minerals "is going to happen whether we like it or not . . . It has to happen for the nation's benefit. We don't have an independent choice."

Those are two sides of what Mr. Hathaway called "the big philosophical debate" raging here. Wyoming, although it is the nation's fastest-growing state, is described in the Almanac of American Politics as "the closest thing we have left of the old Wild West."

Mineral Reserves

At issue in the debate is the pace, and the price, of developing the minerals needed to meet the U.S. energy crisis. The state has such vast coal reserves that, if it were a country, it would be the fourth-largest producing nation in the world. It has 21 active coal mines, including the largest in the United States, and 58 mines are expected to be active by 1985. It also is the second-largest uranium producer in the United States — after New Mexico — and its uranium output is expected to double in five years. It also has large deposits of oil, gas and a dozen other minerals.

Environmentalists are concerned that energy development will turn Wyoming into what one called "another Appalachia," at the expense of the state's clean water and air and its abundant wildlife. "I look at what is happening now and really worry at what it is going to be like 25 years from now, when the mines have all played out," said Bill Sperry, executive director of the Wyoming Outdoor Council. "What kind of state will we have then?"

The council, a coalition of environmental and conservationist groups, has been lobbying for Gov. Ed Herschler's proposal to increase Wyoming's 10-percent coal severance tax to 15 percent — a plan that apparently faces defeat in the state legislature.

Another concern is that rapid energy development means destruction of Wyoming's easygoing life — that "elbow room" will disappear. Right now, Wyoming has plenty of room. Its area is nearly a third larger than the combined areas of the six New England states — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Its population ranks 49th, behind Alaska, and its largest town, Cheyenne, has only 50,000 inhabitants. Recent census figures, however, listed Wyoming's growth rate of 4 percent as the highest in the nation — higher than the Sun Belt states — and this is a cause of concern.

"We have a sizable segment of our population who would like to build a fence around Wyoming," said Mr. Herschler, a Democrat who last year was elected to a second four-year term. "A lot of folks resent more people coming here. They hate to see change. We have a lot of open territory and long distances between communities, but there are a lot of us who really like that." He added, "But on the other hand, we realize there is going to be change, and we've got to do what we can to ease the burdens."

Wyoming has set up one of the most sophisticated systems among Rocky Mountain states to control development. It has an environmental-quality agency and a plant-siting commission, and it is trying to coordinate aid to regions affected by the energy boom.

The boom already has placed severe burdens on some communities. Gillette, in northeastern Wyoming, and Rock Springs, in the southwest, have experienced such rapid development that officials have been unable to cope with the growth. The result has been ramshackle trailer parks; overtaxed schools, courts and social-welfare agencies; and a raw, rough atmosphere probably not unlike that of the Western frontier towns of a century ago.

Prosperity

With the problems, however, has come prosperity. The state's unemployment rate is 3 percent, and in some communities it is even lower. Rawlins, 150 miles west of Cheyenne, has an unemployment rate of 1.7 percent. But in Rawlins, as elsewhere in the state, "they have trouble finding someone to wash the dishes or change the tires," said John Niland, director of the Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development. "People won't work at jobs that pay the minimum wage when they can go to work in the mines at $9 or $10 an hour."

Housing prices have skyrocketed. It costs $300 a month to rent a two-bedroom mobile home, if one is available, and $500 to rent a small condominium. New homes start at $60,000, and they are scarce.

Robert Gerlack, a Rawlins planning commissioner, explained that, when the Union Pacific railroad was built across southern Wyoming a century ago, the federal government gave the railroad every other 640-acre section of land for a distance of 20 miles from the tracks and kept the rest of the land. This means that communities like Rawlins are virtually surrounded by railroad or federal land. Nevertheless, the population of Rawlins has nearly doubled since the 1970 census recorded 7,400, and it is expected to grow to 25,000 by 1985.

Minerals Exploration Co., a subsidiary of Union Oil Co. of California, will start work next spring on a large open-pit uranium mine in the Red Desert, an arid basin straddling the Continental Divide northwest of Rawlins. It took the company five years and an estimated investment of $26 million to overcome environmental objections and get the federal and state permits to begin production of 16 million tons of uranium ore.

Mr. Hathaway, the company's attorney, said that polls showed that 60 percent of Wyoming's residents favored "reasonable development" of energy resources. "They don't want their environment fouled, but we've got the machinery to protect the environment," he said. "The thing they really don't like is too many people. We're a great outdoors state, and we don't like to find people lined up at our favorite fishing hole."

© Los Angeles Times

S. Africa Hints At Objecting to UN Namibia Plan

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb.27 (NYT) — South Africa strongly hinted yesterday that it might pose last-minute objections to provisions for a cease-fire in the United Nations plan for South-West Africa (Namibia), delaying the territory's progress toward majority rule.

Foreign Ministry officials had no comment on the report by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on cease-fire arrangements, which was released earlier yesterday. But remarks by Prime Minister Pieter Botha appeared to suggest that South Africa might stall on key aspects of Mr. Waldheim's proposals.

Speaking in Parliament, the prime minister said that, from indications the government had gained while the report was still in draft form, it had "become clear that a serious situation has arisen in connection with the implentation of the settlement plan."

There were "evidently serious deviations," Mr. Botha said, between Mr. Waldheim's proposals and the peace plan accepted by South Africa last April. Among them, he said, was that Mr. Waldheim had offered "no assurance that there will be effective monitoring" of guerrilla bases operated by the South-West Africa People's Organization in the neighboring black states of Angola and Zambia.

In addition, the prime minister said, the Waldheim document contained an "even more disconcerting" provision that guerrilla forces inside the territory would be permitted to remain with their arms at designated bases. "There is absolutely no such provision in the accepted plan," Mr. Botha said.

Exodus of Whites Slows in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — The exodus of whites from embattled Rhodesia slowed sharply last month, according to official figures released today.

The white minority showed a net reduction of 1,073 in January, with 1,398 whites leaving and 325 immigrants arriving. Last December's net loss of 2,771 was a record high.

Crowd Disrupts Ku Klu Klan Show

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Feb. (AP) — Police closed an exhibit Ku Klux Klan paraphernalia last ght after Klan members and four en in Nazi uniforms, shouting White power," clashed with a owd yelling "Ku Klux Klan, um of the land."

Police moved into the auditorin of the public library when the outing match began, 45 minutes ter the one-day exhibit opened. t least five persons were escorted t, and two were charged with disderly conduct, police said.

Nearly 200 persons had come to ok at Klan robes, publications d other items.

Caramanlis in Syria

DAMASCUS, Feb. 27 (AP) — reek Premier Constantine aramanlis arrived here today for a ree-day visit.

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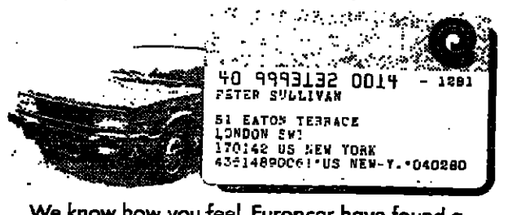

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In Loan From Georgia Bank

FBI Is Reported to Suspect Carter Firm Falsified Data

By John F. Berry

WASHINGON, Feb. 27 (WP) — FBI agents, in a three-week investigation of loans from the National Bank of Georgia to the Carter peanut warehouse in Plains, Ga., have found indications that the bank's records may have been falsified, the Washington Post has learned.

Sources say that the FBI investigation raises the question of whether Billy Carter, the president's brother, and at least one bank official were involved in doctoring the records.

The suspected manipulation of the Carter warehouse loan records, which went undetected both by bank and warehouse accountants, was to show there was more collateral backing the loans than actually existed, sources say.

Sources stress that the report was prepared in a rush and that the findings are preliminary.

The FBI investigation of the loans was an offshoot of a federal grand jury probe in Atlanta of the financial affairs of former budget director Bert Lance.

Arranged in '75

Mr. Lance arranged the loans in 1975, shortly after he became president of the National Bank of Georgia. The line of credit, which grew to $6.5 million, became the bank's biggest account.

FBI agents believe that the questionable handling of the loan in 1976 and 1977 was directed by Mr. Lance and carried out by Robert Flynt, then a National Bank of Georgia loan officer, sources say.

Mr. Flynt, now with a bank in Jacksonville, Fla., refused comment yesterday on the report. "It was not necessarily me," he said about the FBI report concerning possible alteration of bank records.

Billy Carter was in Sumter County (Ga.) Hospital yesterday for treatment of a bronchitis condition. An attorney in the Americus, Ga., law firm representing Mr. Carter said there would be no comment on the report.

Robert Altman, one of Mr. Lance's attorneys, said: "I have discussed at length with Mr. Lance and others during the course of representing him and his activities at NBG and would flatly deny any allegation that he had any knowledge of any falsification of records at the bank."

In December, Billy Carter testified before the Atlanta grand jury investigating Mr. Lance's finances. Later, he said that he had invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination on certain questions asked by U.S. attorneys.

This week, according to the sources, that same grand jury will take up the finding of the FBI probe into the Carter warehouse loans. The grand jury also will continue to hear testimony on Mr. Lance's affairs. Members of the boards of directors of the National Bank of Georgia and Calhoun (Ga.) First National Bank, which Mr. Lance also headed, will be called to testify, some of them for a second time, sources say.

Richard Beckler, acting chief of the Justice Department's fraud section who is in charge of the Carter warehouse probe, refused comment on the FBI report.

IRS Review

The FBI report appears as auditors from the Internal Revenue Service are winding up their review of the Carter family peanut business. According to a Treasury source, the IRS agents found the 1975 warehouse records in order.

The same source said that the IRS found only an $84 arithmetical error in Billy Carter's 1975 personal returns. In fact, the source added, the records were so accurate that only a cursory survey of the Carter warehouse's 1976 tax return and Billy Carter's 1976 return was deemed necessary.

The Treasury source criticized the FBI for not availing itself of several thousand pages of IRS findings on the Carter warehouse finances. He added that some records the FBI is now seeking have been thrown away.

In answer, a source knowledgeable about the FBI findings said that the IRS probe was far narrower. "The IRS viewed everything only from an income standpoint," he said.

The Carter business, begun by Lillian Carter's late husband, is owned 15 percent by Billy Carter, 63 percent by Jimmy and 22 percent by their mother.

Neolithic Site in Tibet

HONG KONG, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — Chinese archaeologists in Tibet have found a New Stone Age site dating back about 4,600 years, the New China news agency said yesterday. It said foundations of five houses, nearly 300 stone and bone artifacts and pottery and skeletons of birds and animals were discovered near Chamdo in August.

United Press International

WOMAN IN A HURRY — Julie Perks, 22, takes her last steps to immortality as she heads for victory in the Olney, England, pancake race. Miss Perks flipped her way through the 415-yard course in 1:53 to the admiration of multitudes. Olney has an annual match of regional winners with a similar event in Liberal, Kan. There is no taste-test for the pancakes.

Fighting Is Said to Continue

Cambodian 'Horrors' Reported

By Alan Dawson

HANOI (UPI) — Communist visitors to Cambodia since the Vietnamese invasion last month have returned saying that they were appalled by evidence of the horrors of life under the overthrown Khmer Rouge.

Yet they report continuing resistance by loyalists to the fallen regime, even in the Phnom Penh outskirts.

The visitors predict that it will take years to rebuild Cambodia into a semblance of a 20th-century country. "It really is the year zero in Cambodia right now," a Vietnamese said.

Foreigners have been allowed into Cambodia during the last six weeks only on the condition they not state publicly that Vietnamese troops dominate the winning forces.

Vietnamese 'Help'

Vietnamese officials continue to deny involvement in the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime, although they admit freely that the Vietnamese Army "helped" by cutting the Khmer Rouge regulars to pieces near the Vietnam frontier.

In conversations with Communist newsmen and Vietnamese who recently were in Cambodia, the dominant theme is atrocities of the Khmer Rouge against the Cambodian people.

During a visit to Preyveng, capital of the province of the same name near Vietnam, Polish newsman Wieslaw Gornicki was told by officials that virtually the entire population of 22,000 had been slain.

Reconstructed accounts from a few survivors, Mr. Gornicki said, indicated that the Khmer Rouge killed the people, decapitated them, and flung the corpses and severed heads into city sewers. "What we saw were the remains, which were just liquefied flesh with millions of maggots and worms. The skulls floated on top of this," Mr. Gornicki said.

Since Vietnamese troops overran Phnom Penh, Vietnam has organized three trips into the country for newsmen based in Hanoi. A reporter who has made all three trips said that on his first visit he could hear Khmer Rouge artillery firing near the city. By the third trip, less than two weeks ago, the artillery was gone, but he was fired on by someone with a rifle near the edge of the city.

Some reporters have been taken to western Cambodia, where the fighting is said to be heaviest. One said that a trip to the temples of Angkor Wat proved that pro-Vietnam forces held that ancient symbol of Cambodian nationalism.

The Khmer Rouge, who broadcast over a China-based radio station, have claimed that their forces hold the temple complex.

Most of the Hanoi-based reporters are from Communist countries or are pro-Communist. It may be presumed that this sometimes shades their reporting, although most are clearly professionals.

"It's just very difficult to think of an adjective to describe the Pol Pot regime," a reporter said. "Barbaric is not severe enough."

Phnom Penh, they said, is a deserted city, like a movie in which everyone has been killed by an atomic bomb.

Breakfasts from April 17, 1975, the day that the Khmer Rouge took power, still sit on tables in houses. Clothes hang in closets.

There were no lights and no electricity when the Vietnamese entered the city. "And now they have just a bit of power restored," a reporter said. "But most of the city is still blacked out."

Aspin Finds No Torture Policy By Israel of Its Arab Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., who has investigated allegations that Israel systematically tortures Arab prisoners in occupied territories, said yesterday that there is no evidence to support those allegations.

In a statement released by his office, Rep. Aspin said that he reached that conclusion after he and his staff conducted "a thorough investigation" of allegations made by a former staff member of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem.

"Certainly some cases of mistreatment have occurred, just as they occur everywhere in the world," he said. "The key question is whether such practices are systematic, whether they reflect government policy. There is simply no convincing evidence suggesting that this is the case."

He said, "We talked with officials who had access to all relevant cables, read everything we could find, asked probing questions, played devil's advocate, and all the rest. The only conclusion is that the Israeli government could not reasonably be accused of practicing systematic torture."

A similar conclusion, Rep. Aspin said, had been reached by the U.S. Embassy in Israel, the human rights report of the State Department and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross visited 1,000 Arab prisoners and reported "only a very few instances" of mistreatment, he said, adding, "so few that it could in no way be termed 'systematic.' "

"In contrast," he said, "the famous cables alleging 'systematic' torture were based on interviews with 29 Arabs, many of whom may have had political motivations in saying what they did."

Present Aid Pattern Criticized

Bangladesh Held to Need More Fertilizer

By James P. Sterba

DACCA, Bangladesh (NYT) — Despite meager success in controlling population growth, Bangladesh has cut its foreign food-aid requirements in half in the last five years, and government leaders are talking optimistically about achieving self-sufficiency in food by 1985.

Most foreign-aid experts remain skeptical that the country will ever be able to grow enough grain to feed its population, which is currently estimated at 85 million and is believed to be growing at a rate of 2.4 million a year. Yet many of those experts also believe that large production gains are possible as use of fertilizer increases.

"Our people are better fed and happier than they have been before," said President Ziaur Rahman after the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party won a two-thirds majority in the Feb. 18 parliamentary elections — the first after four years of martial law.

"A few years ago, people doubted that we could ever double food production," Gen. Ziaur said. "It's not something impossible. What is needed is organization."

Some foreign experts assert that large donations of grain by developed countries, mainly the United States, Canada and Australia, now serve as a major deterrent to domestic production increases. If these grain donations were replaced by fertilizer, in roughly the same tonnages and values, farmers could produce almost four times the amount of grain donated, the experts say.

Under agriculture policies introduced since 1975, when Gen. Ziaur took power after a military coup, domestic grain production has increased steadily and imports have decreased. About 1.85 million tons, mostly wheat, had to be imported last year. Because of generally favorable weather for the fourth year in a row, imports this year are expected to drop further, to 1.4 million tons.

Starvation and its accompanying social unrest have diminished considerably. But because of unchecked population growth, half the families in Bangladesh continue to receive fewer daily calories than they need, according to U.S. estimates.

Almost 70 million persons live in rural areas, but less than 15 percent of the rural population receives the grain rations that the government supplies from foreign food donations. The bulk of donated imports are sold below market prices to urban dwellers, including relatively well-off civil servants and soldiers.

A result of the urban rations is to depress the price of domestically grown grain, thus reducing incentives to farmers to grow more grain.

Substituting Fertilizer

Neither domestic production nor current imports can keep up with demand for fertilizer. Almost two-thirds of Bangladesh farmers now use chemical fertilizers, but the amount used is lower than anywhere else in Asia, and grain yields are thus among Asia's lowest. Fertilizer application is estimated at about one-sixth the optimum amount for best yields.

In a draft report, D.J. Alter, a fertilizer expert for the U.S. Agency of International Development, argues that substituting fertilizer for food grain imports could result in 200 percent more grain than is imported, as well as better stimulation of development where it is most needed, among the rural poor.

Fertilized crops need more farm labor, and thus generate jobs and rural income. If the government imported fertilizer in place of food, it could gain the same amount of revenue by selling the fertilizer to farmers as it does now selling grain to city dwellers, says Mr. Alter. In the process, money would be channeled to the rural sector where it is most needed.

Aid officials criticize what they call "basket-case thinking" by food donor countries, which have come to assume the worst for Bangladesh even though such assumptions are not necessarily valid.

The donor governments are aiding relatively affluent grain farmers back home by purchasing their grain for donation to Bangladesh. With this grain, the Bangladesh government, through highly subsidized sales, keeps its urban population and a plethora of government workers calm. The rural poor fail to benefit.

Albania Quake Reported

BELGRADE, Feb. 27 (AP) — A medium strength earthquake, reading 5 points on the Richter scale, with its epicenter in Albania was registered by the Belgrade Seismological Institute late yesterday, officials reported.

U.S. Is Reported Lenient Over Libya Military Deal

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT) — Department of Justice officials here, overriding evidence gathered in a field investigation, are attempting to negotiate a civil settlement of charges that a major arms manufacturer illegally sold military equipment to Libya, government and private lawyers have said.

Dudley Phillips, senior vice president and general counsel of the Bangor Punta Corp., said that he had been encouraged in a series of private meetings with Justice Department lawyers that the Smith & Wesson Division of his company would avoid being indicted in connection with the sale of sophisticated night vision equipment to the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

Although he denied that his company or its officials were involved in wrongdoing, he said the concern was involved in negotiations to pay a $120,000 civil settlement to the government "because we are practical men."

Mr. Phillips said that Smith & Wesson had been under investigation for two years by a U.S. grand jury in Boston on charges that its officials falsified reports to the Department of State to disguise the shipment of the surveillance devices through Western Europe to Libya.

Well-placed U.S. law-enforcement officials said the negotiations between Justice Department lawyers and Smith & Wesson were unusual and that officials of the department in Washington had ignored solid evidence involving the arms concern. They pointed out that only last year the government prosecuted a Connecticut arms maker in a similar case.

Robert Havel, a spokesman for the department, confirmed that the negotiations were under way and said the case was being conducted properly. Other sources said that Joseph Tafe, a lawyer in the Internal Security Section, was attempting to arrange for the $120,000 settlement. Mr. Tafe, through his secretary, declined to answer questions from a reporter.

Warsaw Rejects Pope's Visit on Saint's Holiday

WARSAW, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Poland has invited Pope John Paul II to visit the country under the sole condition that he keep St. Stanislaw out of the picture, Polish officials said today.

The government condition effectively ruled out the possibility that the visit would take place in May. It will be the first visit by a pope to a Communist country. Officials said that the visit would probably be scheduled for August.

A government official, in explaining the condition, said, "The pope has made St. Stanislaw into a model for the enemies of governments and the situation in Poland is too volatile for us to welcome the pope at a time when he would be calling people into the streets to honor such a saint."

Celebrations marking the 900th anniversary of the martyrm of St. Stanislaw, a former bishop of Cracow, are scheduled for May 13. Pope John Paul spent eight years during his posting in Cracow organizing the anniversary celebrations and had expressed a desire to attend the festivities.

A church source said that the Polish bishops had urged the pope to refuse to accept the government's conditions.

France Seizes Weapons Ship

CHERBOURG, France, Feb. 27 (AP) — French authorities seized a 500-ton ship after it switched from German to Cypriot registration off the French shore before taking aboard 100 tons of explosives and 105-mm shells, customs officials said today.

The ship had left Bilbao, Spain, where it had been chartered by a Madrid firm, and was carrying 250 tons of munitions, the officials said. Its crew was observed switching the vessel's original flag and name — Diek Zee of Hamburg — to Reefer-Trader of Cyprus while at anchor off Cherbourg, they added.

The ship was to have picked up the additional 100 tons of arms arriving in Cherbourg by train, according to the officials, who could not say where the weapons were to be shipped.

French Farmers' Protest

DUNKERQUE, France, Feb. 27 (AP) — About 300 French pig farmers today blocked points on the Belgian and West German borders for the third day to protest imports of foreign pork.

Bomb Explodes Near Office of French Minister

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI) - A terrorist bomb just above the office of Budget Minister Maurice Papon exploded early today, shattering several rooms in the Louvre Palace, which houses the Finance Ministry.

The bomb went off at 1:30 a.m. in a third floor lavatory. Police investigators said that "it was a miracle" that no one was hurt in the blast, which rained masonry onto the Rue de Rivoli, one of the city's busiest thoroughfares.

It was the first bombing of a historic French building since last year's explosion triggered by Breton nationalists in the Palace of Versailles.

"It was definitely a terrorist explosion," police spokesmen said, adding that various extremist groups, including the "Autonomists" and Corsican nationalists, had claimed responsibility.

Adolfo Mugica, Ex-Minister in Argentina, Dies

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27 (AP) — Former Foreign Minister Adolfo Mugica, 82, a lawyer and engineer active in Argentina's politics and business activities, died here Sunday night.

Mr. Mugica, a life-long conservative, was appointed foreign minister in 1961 by the then-President Arturo Frondizi. He had previously been a city alderman, a member of the Buenos Aires city administration and a congressman. He had degrees in law and engineering.

One of his sons, the Rev. Carlos Mugica, a leader of the Third World Priest Movement, a Roman Catholic group, was shot to death in 1974 by unidentified terrorists.

Alice Rush McKeon

RUXTON, Md., Feb. 27 (AP) — Alice Rush McKeon, 94, a conservationist and roadside beautification advocate believed to have coined the word "litterbug," died Saturday at her home.

Mrs. McKeon first used the word litterbug to describe random discarding of trash in a nationally circulated booklet on conservation, "The Litterbug Family," in the 1930s.

A poet, the Philadelphia native was the prime force behind Maryland's first billboard-control law which was enacted in 1931.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Aerial Spraying Contract
Onchocerciasis Control Programme
West Africa

The World Health Organization will be inviting tenders from aerial spraying contractors for the provision of suitable helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft together with the necessary support and services to continue the spraying operations of the Onchocerciasis Control Programme in the Volta River Basin area of West Africa. This Programme is being executed by WHO in Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

These operations involve the application of precise quantities of larvicide to rivers and streams where breeding sites of the blackfly which transmits the disease, Onchocerciasis, are located. It is imperative that these applications be made at weekly intervals without interruption. Currently, approximately 14,000 kms. of waterways are being treated weekly in this manner in the rainy season, with reduced distances during the dry season.

To date, Bell 206B, Hughes 500C helicopters and Pilatus Porter aircraft have proved suitable for these operations, but contractors offering alternative helicopters and aircraft will be considered. The selected contractor will be required to develop and provide the special application equipment necessary. Fuel for the operations will be provided by WHO.

The aircraft presently operate from two principal bases, Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta and Tamale in Ghana with overnight stops during spraying missions at a number of other places throughout the seven countries.

Present operations in the season of peak activity call for eight helicopters and two fixed-wing aircraft plus stand-by machines and the next contract will call for a similar scale of services with a minimum of 17 700 flying hours over a three-year contract period commencing on 1 January 1980.

A single contractor will be appointed to be responsible for all the aeronautical operations required; however, sub-contracting will be permissible with the prior agreement of WHO.

Contractors who wish to submit tenders are invited to write to the address below marking the envelope "OCP Aerial Spraying Contract" and providing the following details:

(1) Number and types of aircraft owned and operated;
(2) Number of pilots and aircraft engineers in permanent employment;
(3) The names of those countries in which the company has undertaken flying activities and an indication of the type of work carried out in each;
(4) Experience in the development of specialized spraying equipment;
(5) Proposals, if any, for sub-contracting;
(6) Resumé of managerial experience;
(7) Indication of the method by which a Bid Bond of 10 per cent, Performance Bond of 25 per cent and Payment Bond of 20 per cent, respectively of anticipated contract price will be provided.

All such information provided will be treated in strictest confidence.

Contractors selected on the basis of adequate response to this advertisement (in English or French) being received in Geneva by 6 April 1979 will be invited to tender. These contractors will be expected to attend an on-site briefing in Ouagadougou at the beginning of May. The final selection of contractor will not be on bid price alone, but will be on the basis of the best overall value in terms of both technical merit and cost.

Liaison Officer
Onchocerciasis Control Programme
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

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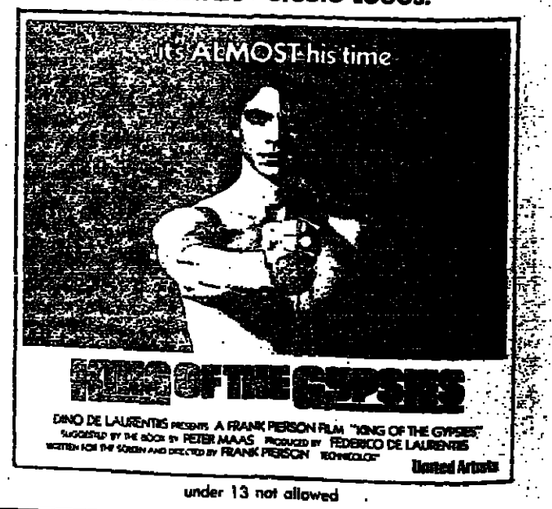

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hreatened Filibuster Collapses

enate Confirms Woodcock s Ambassador to Peking

By John H. Averill

ASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The ate has confirmed Leonard odcock as the first U.S. ambas- lor to China, after a threatened buster by Republican critics of sident Carter's China policies lapsed.

The State Department said, how- r, that the vote came too late for Woodcock to get to Peking by rch 1, when the U.S. liaison off- in Peking and its Chinese coun- part in Washington will be for- lly upgraded to embassies.

n Mr. Woodcock's absence, Sec- ary of the Treasury Michael Blu- nthal, who is visiting Peking, f Stapleton Roy, deputy chief of liaison office, will represent the ited States at the ceremonies, State Department said. Chinese ibassador Chai Tse-min already n Washington.

The Senate vote occurred yester- , shortly after Mr. Carter's crit- were defeated on a procedural ve to block consideration of the nination. Mr. Woodcock, a for- r United Auto Workers presi- dent, has been running the U.S. liaison office in Peking for two years.

The move was led by Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., who said that the United States should not send an ambassador to Peking while China was invading Vietnam. "We should tell the Chinese clearly and forcefully that they cannot make war and expect our new relationship to prosper," Sen. Mathias said. Confirming the nomination "would send out another wrong signal to a very troubled region," he said.

Several senators had planned to filibuster against Mr. Woodcock's nomination. But Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a leader of the move, called off the effort after two hours of debate. "I couldn't find a lot of senators willing to talk," Sen. Helms told a reporter. "I didn't perceive a desire to drag it out, and I think we have made our point."

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said that he saw "no justification for holding Mr.

Leonard Woodcock

Woodcock hostage." He added, "At this time of heightened international tension, it's important to have our ambassador in place. He disagreed with the contention by Sen. Mathias that confirmation of Mr. Woodcock would send the wrong signal to Peking and Moscow. "Let's not be tiptoeing around, trembling with fear that every little word is going to create a reaction in Moscow," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Matching U.S. Ally Against Pro-Marxist State

Yemeni Clash Stirs Fears in Saudi Arabia and West

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP) — The suddenly escalated border war between Yemen and Southern Yemen matches a pro-Western ally of the United States and Saudi Arabia against the Arab world's only Marxist state — one that has given the Soviet Union a strategic foothold on the tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

The conservative Saudi monarchy, just north of the two Yemens and the most powerful state in the region, is reported to be gravely concerned about the conflict. About a million Yemenis from the north work in the oil-fueled Saudi economy and the kingdom's strongly anti-Communist rulers fear that Southern Yemen's Marxist regime could spread its authority into the Saudi-influenced Yemen to the north.

Diplomatic sources in Saudi Arabia said that Saudi preoccupation with the increasing fighting was a major factor in the decision this weekend by Crown Prince Fahd to call off his scheduled trip to the United States.

Southern Yemeni Foreign Minister Mohammed Saleh Motei conferred with Prince Fahd in the Saudi capital of Riyadh Saturday and was reported back for more conferences there today following a quick return Sunday to Aden. Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, also conferred with Mr. Motei in the Saudi capital and announced that both Yemens have accepted a mediation attempt by the Arab League Council.

U.S. diplomatic sources in Washington said that the border flare-up also aroused concern here because of Southern Yemen's Marxist orientation and military value to the Soviet Union. Aden's government controls the Bab el Mandeb straits, the 15-mile-wide entrance to the Red Sea passage between the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean.

In addition, the United States is particularly eager to demonstrate ability to respond to concerns of Saudi Arabia, its chief ally in the Gulf since the revolution in Iran that was widely perceived as an abandonment by the United States of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper testified before a congressional subcommittee today that the United States recently agreed to military sales to Yemen of 12 F-5E fighters, 100 armored personnel carriers, 64 M-60 tanks and the transfer of two C-130 transport planes from Saudi Arabia.

Foreign Advisers

This adds to $100 million in Saudi-financed sales already agreed in a program that includes the presence of U.S. military training teams within Yemen.

The Southern Yemeni leader, Abdel Fattah Ismail, has steered the Aden government into close alignment with Moscow since taking over the country in a bloody coup in June. U.S. intelligence analysts said that between 800 and 1,000 Soviet personnel, between 500 and 700 Cubans and more than 100 East Germans serve as military and economic advisers in the little nation with only 1.9 million inhabitants.

Some reports said that Cuban pilots fly Southern Yeman's MiG-21 fighters. But this has not been confirmed and Mr. Ismail has denied it.

A Yemeni communique issued in Cairo yesterday accused Southern Yemen of destroying several unidentified villages and towns in attacks by MiG-21s, as well as by heavy artillery and missiles. U.S. analysts said, however, that they have no indication the MiGs are being used, pointing to the limited value of supersonic aircraft in the small-scale war along the mountainous, ill-defined border separating Yemen and Southern Yemen.

Southern Yemeni radio said its ground forces captured the town of Harib, five miles inside the border and 85 miles east of the Yemeni capital of San'a, after tribal forces defending it switched loyalty during a battle Sunday.

S. Yemen Advance

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Marxist Southern Yemen appeared today to have gained the upper hand on the ground in its five-day-old conflict with pro-Western Yemen.

Meanwhile, in a bid to halt the fighting between two strategically located Red Sea states, Saudi Arabia proposed a four-point plan calling for: immediate withdrawal of all forces behind their borders, an end to border crossings by force of arms, a halt to harboring or supporting "criminals" (an apparent reference to Yemeni charges that Southern Yemen was supporting saboteurs and groups dedicatedto the overthrow of the Sanaa government), and acceptance of an Arab comission to supervise the plan.

On the battlefield, details continued to be sketchy, but Southern Yemen controlled at least two towns on the Yemeni side of the frontier, according to Arab press agency reports.

Peace Mission For Mrs. Marcos

MANILA, Feb. 27 (UPI) — The government announced yesterday that Imelda Marcos, the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, will go to Morocco to seek a solution to the Filipino Moslem revolt.

President Marcos said that his wife would meet with Islamic leaders "to drum up support in finding a lasting solution" to the Moslem uprising in the Philippine's southern frontier.

Mrs. Marcos will meet with King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss the situation before the annual meeting of the 42-nation Islamic conference in Rabat. The conference had arranged peace talks between the Libyan-based leaders of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front and the Philippine government in December, 1976.

3 India Youths Shot In Train-Fare Riot

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP) — Three students were shot to death by railway police yesterday in a dispute over youngsters riding a train without tickets, the United News of India reported.

The ticketless passengers refused to pay fines and student passengers rioted, abducting three policemen, according to reports from the scene at Baran, 250 miles south of here.

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For Firms Doing Business in China

$1,750 Typewriter May Fit Bill in U.S.

By Robert E. Dallos

EW YORK — It certainly will be used by the average office ker. Its price, $1,750, is steep, l it is not like its Western coun- parts. It is harder and slower to , but for U.S. companies seeking lo business with China, it might fit the bill.

he Double Pigeon brand Chi- e typewriter, although highly so- sticated and able to perform ny functions that Western type- ters cannot, at first glance is reminiscent of toy typing machines that require the turning of a wheel to find the wanted letter.

The Double Pigeon has just been put on the U.S. market by Media Factory, Inc., of New York, which specializes in translating, typesetting, printing and dubbing of films.

While Western typewriters have 43 keys and 84 symbols, the Chinese machine — it is about the size of a large IBM office model — has only one key and 2,500 symbols.

Ronald Globus, who operates Media Factory with his brother, does not expect a huge market for the Chinese machines: at the moment he foresees a demand of about 100.

"This is not a short-term thing," he said. "We're not going to get rich by selling these Chinese typewriters. But we think the potential for business with China is much bigger than anyone expects. We think the trade can develop to a much higher level in the next 5 to 10 years. Many companies are preparing for that surge and this typewriter might help them."

For example, Mr. Globus said, when Boeing Co. sells planes to China, it might want to send along maintenance manuals in Chinese. To do so, it would have several choices. It could do all of the Chinese writing in calligraphy: it could translate and print the manuals in China; or it could use one of the Double Pigeon machines.

The Double Pigeon model, which is produced by the Shanghai Calculator and Manufacturing Works, has a gliding head end which picks up the characters from a large tray of type. It then stamps the type through a conventional carbon ribbon onto a sheet of paper, snugly wound around an oversized roller.

Since each symbol is a word in Chinese, a good typist can type about 25 words a minute on the Chinese machine.

2,500 Symbols

While the machine is made for the Chinese, it is able to produce type in numerous alphabets. Its Western letters — both upper and lower case — enable it to be used in every Western language. It also has a number bank.

A large tray of type holds the 2,500 everyday Chinese symbols. Included in the purchase price are two additional trays that contain less commonly used scientific and technical terms.

Media Factory has been using the machine for the last two years. It has printed technical materials in Chinese for large companies. Since not a very large number of Chinese versions are required, Media Factory usually inserts, or intercolates, Chinese translations in English-language versions.

The company has done manuals for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and it has printed a medical book in Chinese for McGraw Hill Inc. It has also done sales material for petroleum companies and gas turbine and pumping equipment businesses.

Mr. Globus said that the only machines in the United States are at China's trade offices in Washington and New York. One is owned by the Library of Congress and another is on display at the Smithsonian Institution.

The machines are rare in China as well, he said, noting that they are only found in large hotels, factories or large offices.

© Los Angeles Times

Poll Sees Suarez Party Holding Slim Voting Edge on Socialists

MADRID, Feb. 27 (NYT) — As Spain's monthlong election campaign approached its climax, a poll commissioned by the Madrid daily El Pais yesterday showed Premier Adolfo Suarez's governing party narrowly leading the Socialists. Parliamentary elections take place on Thursday.

The poll indicated that the premier's Union of the Democratic Center would obtain 163 seats in the 350-member lower house, compared with 140 for the Socialists.

The poll of 16,500 persons showed the neo-fascist National Union, headed by Blas Pinar, possibly winning two seats in Madrid, and far-leftist Basque candidates, some of them partisans of the separatist organization ETA, taking as many as seven seats in the Basque region.

El Pais polls have been accurate in the past. However, editor Juan Luis Cebrian observed that 17.4 percent of the persons polled said that they were undecided. Much of this sector could conceivably swing far enough in Mr. Suarez's direction to give him a majority.

Nevertheless, the likelihood appeared to remain that neither the premier's centrists nor the Socialists would win a working majority in the lower house.

louse Unit Calls Security f Taiwan Concern of U.S.

ASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI) The House Foreign Affairs nmittee today approved strong guage declaring that an attack Taiwan by China would be a ve concern to the United es."

y a vote of 19 to 6, the panel cted an attempt by Rep. Dan- h Quayle, R-Ind., to strengthen statement by declaring that an attack would be contrary the security interests of the ted States." The votes occurred ng the panel's consideration of slation to convert official U.S. with Taiwan into unofficial omatic relations.

he version under consideration, eloped by the chairman, Rep. ment Zablocki, D-Wis., eared to be sailing smoothly ugh the committee with only or changes.

similar but not identical legisla- has been adopted by the Sen- Foreign Relations Committee is expected to be taken up by Senate on Monday.

he key passage of the House legislation on Taiwan's future security reads: "Any armed attack against Taiwan or use of force, boycott or embargo to prevent Taiwan from engaging in trade with other nations, would be a threat to the peace and stability of the Western Pacific area and a grave concern to the United States."

Cosmonauts Work To Revive Space Lab

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Two Soviet cosmonauts today flipped the switches to bring the Salyut-6 space station back to life, and shut the capsule that carried them into space, Tass said.

Flight commander Lt. Col. Vladimir Lyakhov and engineer Valery Ryumin "are reactivating the systems of life support, power supply and thermal regulation," Tass said. It added that the systems aboard the station are functioning normally. The crew of the Soyuz-32 spaceship docked yesterday with the space lab, which had been dormant for four months.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, February 28, 1979

Showing the Flag

Both Defense Secretary Brown and Energy Secretary Schlesinger have spoken of the need for a U.S. "military presence" to defend its interests in the Mideast oil region. Just what or where that presence might be placed was not clear; Mr. Brown emphasized naval "visits" and Mr. Schlesinger focused on the Gulf. But it is evident that Mr. Carter's government is seriously considering some show of strength in troubled portions of the globe.

* * *

The fall of the shah's regime in Iran is still having serious repercussions on what the United States pays for oil and where it gets it. There is fighting between the two Yemens, which affects the oil-rich area of the Red Sea and Gulf. The political effects of the Iran revolution on Islam cannot yet be measured — they seem to have bolstered radical Libya and Algeria, driven Iraq and Syria (which practices a nonreligious form of Arab socialism) closer together and tended to stimulate anti-Sadat movements in Egypt. Saudi Arabia, royalist and pro-Western, is fearing isolation from its Arab neighbors and abandonment by its Western friends.

Since there is war in Southeast Asia and in several parts of Africa, and the Soviet Union has acquired positions within Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the use of force is evident in much of the world; to assure both friends and enemies that the United States has force that is intended to sustain order and peace must seem a reasonable course of action.

The problem, of course, is just how this is to be done. Would a military presence — apart from advisers — have changed events in Iran, without U.S. intervention? And does showing the flag on ships have any decisive influence? It apparently did not during India's last war with Pakistan, unless the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean helped New Delhi to decide to confine its actions to Bangladesh, rather than assault West Pakistan as well.

* * *

To reassure Saudi Arabia and Egypt and the other Arab moderates is a worthwhile U.S. goal. A naval presence could help, without committing the United States to vaster intervention. And the use of the United Nations (as well as Camp David) for negotiations, coupled with the kind of advice for peace that Mr. Blumenthal gave in Peking, is also essential. Force and the threats of force have done much to set the world on edge in many regions; the real answer is not more of the same but a return to talk and compromise. Unhappily, the emotions inspired by force are by no means easily contained or diverted — but to do so is the legitimate challenge that confronts nations and movements everywhere.

Sugar, Clothespins, Etc.

As a brilliant example of the politics of special interests, the negotiations over the coming foreign trade bill deserve your attention. Some of the special interests are, after all, your own. Are you planning to buy a car next year, or a pair of running shoes? A ton of cold-rolled steel, or a sack of sugar? They and a thousand more items will be touched by the complex game now getting under way.

The Carter administration is negotiating a new set of world trade rules simultaneously at Geneva and in Washington. At Geneva, it is bringing to a conclusion more than four laborious years of bargaining with 97 other countries. The result will be the trade bill that goes this spring to Congress. Congress will, in effect, be legislating for the entire world; the new rules go into effect if Congress passes them and not otherwise. In preparation, the administration is already haggling vigorously with the people in Congress who speak for industries threatened by foreign competition.

In previous trade negotiations over the years since World War II, tariffs have been worked down to a point at which, in most categories of goods, they are hardly significant. The Geneva talks have been mainly devoted to another kind of barrier. The most important of the forthcoming agreements will be the code on export subsidies. If a government provides financing for steel exports, for example, how much generosity is permissible? There will be codes on regulation: What is a legitimate standard for auto emissions, and what is merely an attempt to protect a domestic auto industry from different but equally effective foreign technology? Is the safety-inspection procedure for television sets a necessary protection for the consumer, or is it deliberate harassment of the importer?

Persuading Congress to accept legislation of such breadth is not going to be easy. The administration's chief trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, is now attempting to anticipate the loudest shrieks of protest, and to placate the perennial shriekers. The trigger-pricing system that restrains steel imports is going to stay in effect for a while, even though it is extremely inflationary. The administration judges, no doubt correctly, that trigger pricing is doing on the whole less harm than the import quotas that the steel industry would otherwise get from its friends in Congress.

Another commodity under pressure from abroad is sugar, and earlier this month the Agriculture Department sent Mr. Carter three options for price supports. Reluctantly, he chose the most inflationary. The chairmen of both the Senate Finance and Foreign Relations Committees come from sugar-producing states. Similarly, the textile industry, with the able assistance of Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., demonstrated last year that it was both willing and able to blow up the whole trade bill if its requirements were not met. A couple of weeks ago an understanding between the textile manufacturers and Mr. Strauss was trumpeted to the world; another layer of quotas will be added to the present elaborate system of textile import controls.

The latest addition to the list is the quota on imported clothespins from Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. A surge of foreign clothespins is endangering the domestic industry, President Carter found. "He expressed deep concern over the welfare of small Northeastern towns where clothespins are produced. . .," according to the press release from Mr. Strauss's office.

In principle, this coming trade legislation promises great benefits to the country. Expanding world trade has contributed strongly to the rising living standards here and around the world. Trade helps to keep prices down and to lift productivity. But trade is a very practical subject. The principle of free trade will be hardly worth winning if, in the meantime, the substance has been bartered off with price protection to the industry here and quota protection to another one there.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Indochina: Deadly Games

The Chinese military incursion into Vietnam has within it all the seeds of a wider conflagration which could, furthermore, embroil parties not directly involved in the conflict.

Peking has timed its action to give the appearance that there was some kind of U.S. agreement to it during Vice Premier Teng's recent Washington visit.

The Russians have taken the bait and are charging that the United States connived in China's attack on Vietnam. The attack was meant to be a limited punitive strike to teach the Vietnamese a lesson, but Chinese troops remain on enemy soil and the battle rages on.

This means at least one of three things: It could mean that the nature of the intended lesson was more severe than generally believed and has not quite been inflicted.

It could mean that the original intention has become academic as the war escalated and the Vietnamese counterattacked; the heavier the losses on both sides the greater will be the incentive to continue the fight to even the score.

Finally, it could mean that the more vociferously the Russians insist that Peking withdraw its troops, the less likely will the Chinese be to do so, the more the Russians mass their forces at sea and on land, the more the Chinese will not be moved. . .

How long will the Soviet Union stay on the sidelines? It has already hinted that China cannot go unpunished.

Are we going to have round after round of punishment and counterpunishment? Where would it all end? It is a deadly game that is being played on the borders by Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, Vietnam will not only be driven into deeper dependency on the Russians — surely the last wish of the Chinese — but will do its utmost to deflect world attention from its aggression in Cambodia to Peking's attack.

—From the New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

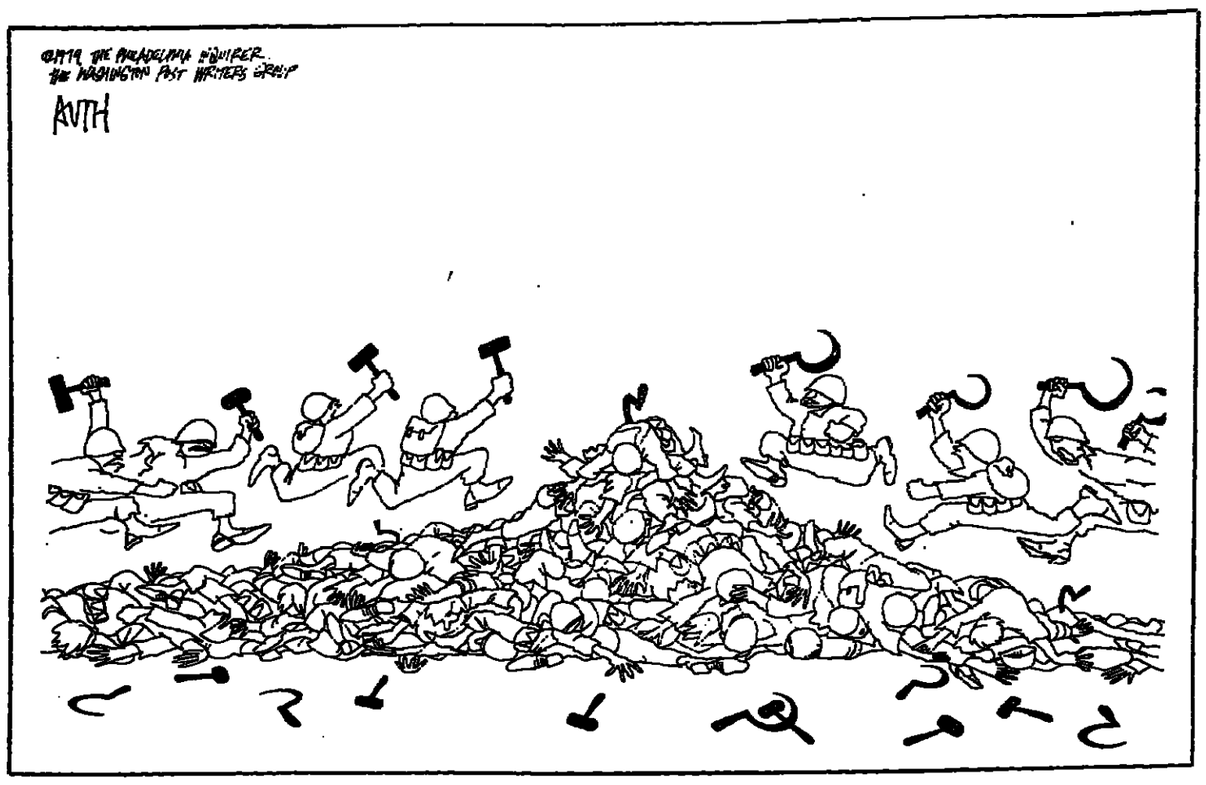
February 28, 1904

BERLIN — The Post reports on public feeling in St. Petersburg as follows: "The outburst against the whole Anglo-Saxon race is violent and spontaneous here. The Russian public will never believe that Japan would have dared to resist the 'great white czar,' had it not been for the British alliance. By general belief, the Japanese would have thought twice before embarking on a dangerous struggle had they not felt supported by the Russophobia of the English and Americans. While Japan is believed the open enemy here, the Anglo-Saxons are believed the secret agitators."

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1929

MEXICO CITY — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's long and brilliant record of performance was marred for the first time here today when he suffered a dislocation of his right shoulder from a crash while landing a suddenly disabled plane in which he and his new fianceee, Anne Spencer Morrow, were taking their first airplane ride together. Miss Morrow escaped unhurt. Mechanics later expressed amazement at the skill with which Lindbergh avoided an almost certain bad crash; one wheel had collapsed and the supporting wheel axle was missing.



A Legacy at Stake in Pakistan

By Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

WASHINGTON — On June 3, 1974, Assembly member Raza Kasuri stripped off his shirt in Pakistan's crowded National Assembly. Facing the chair of Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, Kasuri demanded a fistfight. Kasuri's theatrics provoked discord in the assembly and rage from Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The two men had once been close allies, but by 1974 they were each other's worst enemies. Bhutto had been stung by several similar public provocations by Kasuri. His Islamic morality and almost feudal sense of honor were especially offended by rumors — publicly encouraged by Kasuri — about Bhutto's parentage that connected him as a half-brother to Nehru. Bhutto shook with an anger that belied his usual restraint. Suddenly there was silence in the chamber. "You keep quiet," he answered Kasuri. "Absolute poison! I will not tolerate you nuisance."

Ambushed

On Nov. 11, 1974, Kasuri was returning with his family from a wedding. Their car was ambushed and Kasuri's father killed. The next day Kasuri accused Bhutto of murdering his father while trying to murder him. The subsequent investigation soon died. It was revived in 1977 by Pakistan's new military government a month after the coup that deposed Bhutto. A lower court found Bhutto guilty of murder.

This month, the nine-man Supreme Court decided 4 to 3 that Bhutto had received a fair trial and affirmed the sentence of death by hanging. Still, there were some disturbing gaps in both the procedure and evidence presented at the original trial, and on Feb. 14 the Supreme Court granted a 10-day stay of execution to review the verdict. The stay is still in effect.

At the time of the ambush, Bhutto was easily the most popular and powerful man in his nation. Chairman Mao called him the most brilliant political leader in the world outside China. A calculator, a manipulator and a negotiator, it is hard to imagine him engaging in a senseless political violence. But critics point to a hauteur, an excessive pride and a temperamental and domineering character that, they suggest, overshadowed his judgment.

Bhutto was educated in Bombay, Berkeley and Oxford. He taught at universities in Britain and Pakistan. His background seemed almost calculated to create a character of confidence and authority, as resented by his opponents as any of his political sins. Brilliant, cultured, aristocratic, proud, he persisted despite criticism from orthodox Moslems, in publicly drinking Scotch and flaunting Western clothes.

Articulate

He first entered the public eye in 1958 as Pakistan's representative to the UN conference on the Law of the Seas, where he distinguished himself as an articulate and aggressive defender of Pakistani interests.

He joined the government of Ayub Khan as energy minister and became commerce minister and finally prime minister. In 1966, he quit the government following the Tashkent agreement that ended the 1966 war with India. Bhutto argued that the agreement, which effected the withdrawal of both sides and returned the situation to the status quo, was a sellout. He was jailed for his criticism.

By the time he was released in 1969, Bhutto had become something of a hero in West Pakistan, both for his UN harangues and his courageous criticism of Tashkent. In 1970, when the first one-man, one-vote election in the history of the country was held, Bhutto's Pakistani People's Party won 88 out of 144 seats in the West and Sheik Mujib won 160 of the 162 seats in East Pakistan. The two men claimed, with some justice, to represent the eastern and western wings of Pakistan.

Atrocity Issue

What happened next defies brief analysis. Bhutto's critics have accused him of aiding president Yahya Khan in engineering the crackdown in Bangladesh. His allies claim he opposed the move from the start. The truth is probably somewhere between.

In West Pakistan, Bhutto was untainted by the atrocity in Bangladesh and the subsequent disastrous war with India, which ended the days of united Pakistan. Yahya Khan was not. In December, 1971, he stepped down under pressure from the military. The country was in a state of shock.

Scarred by Bangladesh, West Pakistan reeled from the humiliation inflicted by India. In less than two weeks, 20,000 men had been lost. Many more had been injured and 93,000 captured and placed in Indian POW camps. The country had been bombed from the air and sea and invaded by land. India occupied almost 7,000 square miles of West Pakistan and claimed it for its own. Above all, Pakistan had lost Bangladesh, with more than half the country's people, half its industry.

As Churchill was to Britain in World War II, Bhutto now was to Pakistan, a leader handpicked for hard times. His strong and energetic leadership lifted the country from its knees and restored the pride of its people. His extraordinary abilities as a negotiator and diplomat brought in the revenue that created a new industrial and economic base. He brought politics to the countryside and with it, dignity.

Enjoyed Support

He dominated the treaty negotiations with India. The major issue was the disposition of the 93,000 POWs in India. Bhutto got them all back, and on his own terms. By refusing to bend or negotiate, by insisting on all or nothing, Bhutto got all. He also got back the 7,000 square miles of Pakistan that India occupied.

In the first two or three years he was in office, he enjoyed almost universal support. Then, as the country slowly regained its confidence, old political rivals began to show their faces, new leaders started to emerge, and Bhutto's rule probably did become increasingly more authoritarian. There is no question that the 1977 election was rigged. Everyone concedes that Bhutto would have won a majority of seats without rigging, but the election resulted in riots throughout the country. Hundreds died and thousands were arrested. On July 5, 1977, Gen. Zia ul-Haq arrested Bhutto and promised elections in 90 days.

They have not been held. Zia claims to be awaiting resolution of Bhutto's case. Gen. Zia can grant executive amnesty, or he may commute the sentence to life imprisonment. He indicated on Monday, however, that this is unlikely. Amnesty is not a viable strategic choice for Gen. Zia — Bhutto enjoys popular support and even his worst enemies agree that he would win in any national election.

Gen. Zia should commute the sentence — for four reasons. First, there is the risk of civil war and the certainty of turmoil that would follow Bhutto's execution. Bhutto's followers have already involved themselves in significant protest. As we saw in Iran, even the most powerful military is hard-pressed to control a large population so committed to a single cause.

The second reason is humanitarian. Bhutto is essentially a political prisoner. He has had an incalculable effect on the lives of everyone in his country over the past decade. Regardless of the independence of Pakistan's judiciary, it is unrealistic to believe that even the most aloof of justices can view his case with any objectivity.

Third, hanging Bhutto would set a bad precedent. It is not in the best interest of any country to adopt the habit of executing its leaders.

Fourth, Pakistan today is in a state of confusion and emotional turmoil. In such times it is hard to view any cause of contention with objectivity. A falling leader may be seen only from his darker side. The greed, the lust for power, the most venomous aspects of his character dominate the vision.

The other day a Pakistani friend told me, "Pakistan cannot afford a President Ali Bhutto." That may be true, but I ask Gen. Zia to remember Pakistan at the time of its humiliation and defeat. Remember the Bhutto who guided it through its tribulation, who helped restore its economic life and the security of its borders and who gave the country a broad voice and gained back for Pakistanis their dignity. No matter how odious the vision to some in these times, there are many people in Pakistan and throughout the world who think of Bhutto as a founding father of new Pakistan. History too may well regard him that way. It is when one thinks of Bhutto in that light that the implications of hanging him become most disturbing.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. is a student at the University of Virginia Law School and the author of the book "Frank M. Johnson Jr."

Who to Root For

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — To a public uncomfortable with the feeling that the United States does not count for much in world affairs, President Carter last week offered an Orwellian theme: Weakness Is Strength. It takes guts to cave in everywhere with equanimity, he argues; to assert our national interest, as those jingoistic cold warriors suggest, would be Taking the Easy Way. In rafshooned halls, a 1980 slogan is bruited about: Keep Cool With Carter.

But Americans need more than to be told to count the blessings of restraint. One reason for the current uneasiness is that we have not been told who to root for. In a series of choices between the lesser of evils, Americans need more than a fine impartiality. We need a global tout sheet that the president has been unwilling to provide.

Here is a handy guide to the Friday night fights around the world, to help us know when to cheer and when to boo. First to the prelims:

1. Tanzania versus Uganda:

This border war in Africa began last autumn, when Uganda grabbed a 700-mile chunk of Tanzania. President Julius Nyerere got off the floor and is now belting Uganda's Idi Amin all over the ring; most of the fighting is in Uganda now, and may soon threaten the capital of Kampala.

Root for: Tanzania. Idi Amin is a butcher, of use only to crossword puzzle writers seeking two short names. Nyerere is no democratic bargain, but the leader he wants to set up in Amin's place — former Ugandan President Milton Obote — would have to be an improvement.

2. Yemen versus South Yemen:

At the bottom of the Arabian peninsula, just across the Horn of Africa, Saudi Arabia's ally, Yemen, is reported to have attacked the Marxist state of Southern Yemen. Since we have promised the Saudis to supply arms to the northern Yemenis, we are embarrassed by their bellicosity and hope it does not bring the Cubans across the Red Sea from Ethiopia to help Southern Yemen, and then to move on up to grab Saudi Arabia.

Root for: Yemen — sometimes called North Yemen (which is west of Southern Yemen). They may be the aggressors, and our State Department will tut-tut at that, but the Communists in Southern Yemen are the danger to us.

3. Khomeini's Iranians versus Brezhnev's Iranians:

Communists in Iran, who rode with the popular support of the ayatollah in ousting the shah, are likely to try to wrest power from the mullahs, thereby achieving in Iran what fellow travelers achieved in neighboring Afghanistan.

Root for: the Islamic anti-Americans, who are less dangerous to us than the Communist Iranians. In the event of a future civil war — in which the Russians would not hesitate to help their supporters — root for a rightist military coup.

4. Vietnam versus Cambodia:

This has been a mopping-up operation until recently. But Vietnam's new worries will mean fewer Vietnamese troops available for invasion duty, and a resurgence of Khmer Rouge activity in Cambodia.

Root for: Vietnam, because Pol Pot's Cambodian regime was the most tyrannous in the world. Any puppet government would be better than the bloodbathers of Pol Pot. (In a war between Idi Amin and Pol Pot, a lesser-of-evils tout sheet would face its toughest decision.)

5. China versus Vietnam:

Since the purpose of the Chinese incursion (good word) is to force Hanoi to quit Cambodia, the path of consistency for this scorecard would be to support Vietnam. But there is a strong emotional pull to see Saigon, now renamed Ho Chi Minh City, to be re-re-named Teng Hsiao-pingville.

Root for: China. It's motive is to demonstrate that it is a more reliable ally, in its own sphere of influence, than is the Soviet Union. China intends to bring back a Sihanouk-like regime to Cambodia which would be a face-saver all around.

6. China versus the Soviet Union:

The U.S. State Department has assured us that the Soviet Union will not react against China militarily. But if it should happen —

Root for: China. Even though we now know that Teng took Carter to the cleaners by timing normalization to his secret invasion plans, the fact remains that the enemy of our main adversary is our ally.

Though Carter's main claim is that he has not led us into war, much fighting seems to be breaking out during his watch. Perhaps the need for this brushfire-war scoreboard has to do with his Weakness-Is-Strength philosophy. Winston Churchill, in 1936, described what is now the Carter approach: "Decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all-powerful to be impotent."

Letters

Islamic Law

Gen. Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler has now, it seems, introduced the people of his country to the older and more horrific aspects of Islamic law.

Religious offenses (which in the West are not even crimes) and theft are punishable by floggings, amputation of hands and feet, public execution by stoning and life imprisonment.

These retrograde steps only help to illustrate how barbaric the Islamic faith really is; it mutilates and kills its own members, it virtually denies the existence of women.

But what amazes me is that the civilized world, be it Christian or otherwise, says nothing in protest purely because these atrocities are under the guise of religion.

Governments should not rule through religion, religion should be kind and forgiving, not brutal and sadistic. Islamic law is just another method of suppression and illustrates yet another example of man's inhumanity to man.

ANTHONY FARRA.

London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Separating The Saudi Account

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Many r sons impelled Prince Fa of Saudi Arabia to postpone scheduled state visit to Washi ton. But only one conclusion e erges from his decision to be a show.

The conclusion is that the Ca David proposals for an Egypt Israeli settlement are in deep, d trouble. They can be saved, if at only if the United States separ the Saudi account from the Ca David account and deals with e separately on the merits.

A rare stroke of genius m have inspired the administratio cite "health" as the reason for ting off Prince Fahd's visit. Prince Fahd, as witness his re reception of Queen Elizabeth, good shape physically. But physically. Politically, mainly result of recent events in Iran suffers virtually every mal known to man.

Monarchy Woes

For one thing he rules as cr prince and in effect regent fo absolute monarch. King Kh But the forced exile of the s and the moves toward an Isl Republic in Iran, remind the w anew of how little absolute mo chy fits the temper of the times

To be sure, in Saudi Arabi monarchy counts religious o doxy as a special prop. But the cess of the Ayatollah Khomei Iran sets up a rival pole of reli influence in the Near East.

In the course of taking moreover, the ayatollah has Iran a base for Yasser Arafat Palestine Liberation Organiz Inevitably that strengthens hand of the "rejectionist f countries — notably Iraq and — which have been putting sure on Saudi Arabia not to port the Camp David accords.

The elimination of the reduced, if it did not elimi Iran's role as a protecting pow the Gulf. Saudi Arabia is mon nerable than ever before to sures from "progressive" regim Iraq and Southern Yemen.

In addition, oil has been pu scarcer supply by the fall-off i nian production. That increas importance of the Saudi role world's No. 1 supplier. It makes the Saudis vulnerab pressure from other countries cluding Iraq — to allow price

Finally there is the dimin role of the Saudis' great pro the United States. This count nothing when the shah went in Iran. It is doing much less the Saudis would like in Pal and in the Horn of Africa.

The play of all these de ments on the politics of the royal family is not easy for a sider to trace. But the tide of has not favored Prince Fahd known as being pro-U.S. in f policy and a modernizer in in affairs.

Certainly it made sense for not to put his weakness into profile by coming to Washing this time. It is at least possibl the Saudis also dissuaded Pres Sadat of Egypt from the vis was supposed to make late week for a Camp David su meeting with President Carte

In any case there is at pres harsh tension between the U. terest in an Arab-Israeli settle and good relations with Saudi bia. The only way to manag tension is to deal with both separately.

With respect to the Saudis country can maintain and im the defense relation. It can al duce the bite of inflation o Treasury securities which Saudis buy with the proceeds sales.

But if at the same time the ed States tries to get the Sau support Camp David, everythi lost. The Saudi regime is simpl vulnerable to be seen backi cause so unpopular in the world. Indeed, one of the re Camp David has been weaken much lies precisely in the min effort of U.S. diplomats to sell the Saudis. That effort has ob Prince Fahd to prove his Ara by opposing Camp David.

President Sadat's reluctan come to Washington means the situation is at the mal break point. President Carte realize the Camp David pro only if he disentangles Egyptia raeli affairs from Saudi Arabia requirement is to push ahead the Camp David accords, what may in the Arab world. only does the basic framework validity on the merits, not onl it eventually become a ra point for a general accord. bu collapses now, the failure wi disastrous for Prime Mi Begin, for President Sadat a perhaps most of all — for C himself.

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aris Films

he Stuntman Comes Out From Behind the Scenes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ARIS, Feb. 27 (IHT) — The screen cowboy has dismount- divested himself of his chaps. lver, cartridge belt, boots, rs and ingratiating grin — and e wrong.

he "hero" of recent American ies is most often a bank robber when neither an armed thief a yegg nor a swindling accoun- , he is apt to be met as a mem- of the Mafia, a crooked labor ler or a hophead.

Hooper" (at the Ermitage and Danton in English) is a relative f in that it introduces us to a fession this side of the law and long neglected by the spotlight: motion-picture stuntman. Last mer a movie, "Stunts," gave the ter a superficial glance. Of s-B quality, it centered on the emes of a producer to murder stuntmen, who were tampering the affections of his loose wife. re was more about the wife about the feats of her lovers ore the cameras.

he stuntman has been the for- en man of the cinema since its t. Anonymously, he has con- uted some of its big thrills. rs are dissuaded from taking nces with their expensive per- s and few have defied that rul- The elder Douglas Fairbanks, acrobat by training, performed own memorable stunts, sliding n the sail of a galleon in "The ck Pirate," hopping from a lofty et onto the banquet table in bin Hood" and vaulting walls "The Mark of Zorro" — and in middle-age being thrown by ns of a seesaw jauntily into the dle. Jean Marais and Jean-Paul mondo have taken pride in risk- their own necks, but the honor for bravery is brief. High-sala- l players leave their more spec- lar somersaulting to their d-ins, doubles who rarely ive mention.

hus, "Hooper," concerning the essional problems and private of a veteran Hollywood stunt- who has long ruled the roost whose sovereignty is threat- d by a young disciple with fresh ideas and boyish impudence, strikes out into almost virgin territory, exposing a behind-the-scenes side of the movies. The older man, who has seen his prospective father-in-law, a stuntman of the silent days, obliged to take a back seat after a lengthy career of daring, is determined to retain his august station until his kidneys give out. He and the rising, pushy novice enter into an uneasy partnership, each trying to top the other, trick for trick. Their rivalry and their mad exploits are the novel topics of the fast-moving, unhackneyed scenario, as violent in raw speech as it is in swift action.

Burt Reynolds, an affable, popular, screen headliner, is his usual expansive self as the genial, hard-drinking daredevil whose throne is in danger of being toppled and, Jan-Michael Vincent is the youngster ready to beard death for some film footage. They play one another off very neatly, and James Best as the retired stuntman of the Tom Mix era and Robet Klein as the callous, highbrow director are helpful in support, while Hal Neddham's direction has required flamboyant flair.

* * *

"King of the Gypsies" (at the Ambassade and the Studio Logos in English) similarly presents uncommon material, but neither as artfully nor as interestingly.

Hitherto, theatrically, the Gypsy has been a romantic figure, chiefly in the operettas of Victor Herbert, Johann Strauss and Emmerich Kalman. There, sometimes in beggar's tatters by a wayside wagon, sometimes in royal red uniform as though at Maxim's, he has insidiously wooed the heroine — and the audience — with the swooning notes of his violin and has prattled invitingly of the Puszta spaces, Granada by moonlight and Romanian forests. In this new film, derived from a book by Peter Maas, we are confronted with the contemporary American Gypsy, a disillusioning experience.

The scene is a sordid one of desolate fairgrounds, metropolitan tenements and endless clan squabbles, while the script, beset with the wanderlust of its personnel, meanders, but to very slight dramatic progress.

"It is always the same thing!" shouts the lad who is heir to the Gypsy crown when he beholds the standard roughhouse of his family. It is, indeed, the same thing over and over again as he and his wastrel father enter into fierce combat at their every meeting. If this is an accurate report, the American Gypsies of today have lost their European allure, have acquired marked Bronx accents and are indistinguishable from the hoods of the gangster movies. Their wild, independent spirit is disclosed in a funeral-parlor sequence, they seeming to have mistaken the occasion for a New Year's Eve celebration in a Spanish cave.

Eric Roberts, a personable young actor, makes a promising screen debut as the Gypsy boy who scorns his heritage. Sterling Hayden provides a robust characterization of the crusty grandfather, the tribe's chieftain, and Shelley Winters is seen but not often heard as the matriarchal empress. Frank Pierson, in staging the saga, although he has photographed it handsomely, has been unable to devise a satisfactory climax for the interminable folderol.

* * *

Bob Wilson, creator of "Deafman's Glance" and "Einstein on the Beach," stage spectacles in which atmospheric tableaux and pantomime have been blended to unique dramatic ends, is currently represented at the Centre Beaubourg by "Video 502," a series of short, unrelated filmed scenes that appear on television sets scattered about the museum, on staircases, above escalators and in corners of the galleries.

Everywhere one catches sight of these images: an empty chair revolving against a skyscape, a family breakfast, a boy adjusting a bulb to a lamp, a man rising reluctantly from bed, a woman who cackles derisively like a hen, a hair-dressing parlor with a client being shampooed and afterward having her locks dried.

The collection of flashes has been devised for three uses, Wilson explains. They may be shown to divert the idle at airports and railroad stations; they may be viewed as a painting is, for they are moving pictures; or they may be employed as gap-fillers, like publicity inserts, on TV programs. They are Wilson's initial cinematic experiment and, as his theater art relies principally on the visual, he is now anxious to attempt a full-length film.

* * *

The latest product of the Walt Disney studios, "The Cat From Outer Space," science-fiction for children of all ages, reveals a feline of supernatural powers coming to the aid of its master miraculously. It is on view at several Parisian theaters dubbed into French, but may be seen in English at the Elysees Cinema after 8 p.m.

Burt Reynolds is on the ground for a change, downed by Jan-Michael Vincent, in "Hooper."

Wine

A Taste of California in Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 27 (IHT) — George Washington's birthday Thursday was a fitting occasion to present 60-odd American wines to the French public. Washington was an aficionado of fine wines and one of Thomas Jefferson's duties as his ambassador to the court of Louis XVI was to seek out the best *crus* of Bordeaux and Burgundy for the president's cellar.

Held at the U.S. Embassy here, the tasting was organized by the nationwide American wine club, Les Amis du Vin, and the California Wine Institute, in cooperation with the agricultural attache. This unusual event drew a large number of French wine experts, vineyard managers (such as Eric de Rothschild of Chateau Lafite and the Marquis de Goulaine from the Muscadet region), journalists, restaurateurs, vintners and enlightened wine drinkers.

Their curiosity was intense and their remarks both highly favorable and at times disparaging for several reasons, which we will come to in a moment.

Five Separate Tables

The wines were grouped by type at five separate tables. Nearest the entrance were the Chardonnay whites. Next came a table of various whites from dry Sauvignons to rich sweet Johannesberg-Rieslings and Gewurztraminers. The third table held miscellaneous reds (Merlots, Petite Syrahs and Pinot Noirs).

The far end of the room was given over to Cabernet-Sauvignons and the last table held the Zinfandels.

The sharp interest of the French in these wines proved that it was high time for a showing in France. A few mistakes that marred the overall effect can be put down to the problems involving a first trial.

A large heated room filled with 200 or so tasters is not the ideal setting for a serious tasting. While the whites were at a perfect temperature at the beginning, by the time the mass of guests had arrived, most of them were too warm.

Experienced tasters who came early, such as Louis Orizet, a retired agronomist and still a grower in the Beaujolais, said flatly that the whites were on the same level as comparable French wines.

Tasters who arrived later found the same wines heavy, almost sweet in their richness. So did I, after retasting them warm. But then most whites are not at their best if not properly cooled.

If other tasters were unable to make allowances for the temperature, it is probably because they were concentrating so hard on unfamiliar tastes that they forgot to take the circumstances into consideration.

Another problem was that the quality of the wines presented was uneven. Most were fine, even outstanding, examples of California winemaking. But why include $2 mass-produced wines of no interest to the French? What do they care about cheap American wine when they cannot even use all they produce themselves?

Their interest, for reasons of simple curiosity, new taste sensations, snob appeal, or whatever, can only be in the best wines of California. Are they really as good as they are cracked up to be?

Comment on the reds was more even-handed, although again the tendency was to compare them to similar French wines rather than to judge them for their intrinsic qualities.

Rothschild was not the least put off and took them for what they were because he has considerable familiarity with California's wines. Orizet found the Cabernets heavy, somewhat lacking in finesse, which he blamed on the hot weather in California and on vinification techniques. He found them to be "the type of wine you find in the south of France."

Relative Youth

Were he and other tasters influenced by the relative youth of the reds (3 and 4 years old, most of them)? Big Bordeaux wines would certainly have seemed as thick and heavy at the same age in the same setting.

And the Californians make them that way deliberately. To be sure, they are drunk up much too soon on the whole, but that is true of most Bordeaux today, also. In any case, interest was lively and comments were by no means predominantly negative.

The French — Parisians, at least — will soon have the opportunity for further, more selective tastings, together with the possibility of buying the best that California produces. This is the aim of Pamela Meade, manager of Globcor Vin at 46 Rue Albert-Thomas, Paris 10 (Tel: 205.95.59).

She will soon be importing and distributing a first lot of 600 cases from 30 of California's small, quality wineries at the beginning of May. The Nicolas firm, among others, has already placed orders.

Ancient Tombs Found in Syria

ROME, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — Italian archaeologists have unearthed a palace and under it the 3,800-year-old tombs of the princes of Elba, an ancient city in Syria, according to the team leader.

One of two tombs carved out of the rock contained a scepter given by a pharaoh of Egypt, suggesting that it may have been the tomb of the king of Elba, Prof. Paolo Matthiae said in a lecture in Rome yesterday.

Cookbooks

British Cuisine in One Language

By Naomi Barry

ARIS (IHT) — Caroline Conran lives in the west of Engl with her husband, Terence, a tical designer who created itat, and three children. There writes sensible articles and ks on cooking and grows her vegetables for much of the prepared in the Conran kitch- With a vacation house in the dogne, she is no stranger to nch cuisine. However, her book tish Cooking" is plain English.

While green peppers are lovely talian dishes," she asserts, "they ld not be thrown willy-nilly British food. And when we are ing steak and kidney pie, let us go offering ratatouille. In other ds, let's try not to talk in more one language at once."

onsequently, Mrs. Conran pre- s with conviction a panorama ecipes genuinely associated with life of her island — fried herr- coated with oatmeal, adored Edward VII; souffle of smoked dock and Cheddar cheese, a fa- d combination with Arnold nett. Smoked haddock and ed gruyere keynote the Arnold nett omelet, which was pped up for the novelist by the of the Savoy Grill.

Popular Brunch

edgeree, currently popular for idnight supper or a Sunday nch, entered the national heri- in the days of the British Raj. ther period piece that lasted is recipe for chicken curry ught home by Col. Kenney-Her- a former Indian Army officer he 1900 era considered an ex- with curries.

British tea is a serious institu- ," writes Mrs. Conran. "We e the most enormous and mar- us repertoire in the world of st-based tea breads and buns, of ts and scones, shortbreads from Scotland and fairings from Cornwall, with a specially good collection of recipes from bakers in Yorkshire, where buns and biscuits are made in quantity for the children's tea."

The book, with color photos illustrating every recipe, was prepared for Marks & Spencer and is available only at M & S stores throughout the British Isles.

M & S, with cross-Channel stores in Brussels, Paris, Lyons and two Paris suburbs, have, despite trucking strikes in Britain, managed to keep their continental customers supplied with British tea, bacon, biscuits, kippers, jams and fresh double cream for whipping. However, the poultry, including small turkeys offered year-round, are raised in Brittany. The Oriental community of Paris supplies avid customers in this department for packets of relatively inexpensive chicken wings.

According to Hsiangju Lin, chicken wings stuffed with ham are "sometimes served as one of the preliminary courses in a Chinese feast. It is troublesome to prepare but delicious, since chicken wings are considered the tenderest part of the bird, and the wings are covered with a delicate, creamy sauce."

In an excellent book "Cooking with the Chinese Flavor," the daughter of Lin Yutang describes the procedure:

1 lb. chicken wings

Cut each wing into two sections. Place wings in just enough water to cover. Simmer covered for ¾ to 1 hour, or until very tender. Cool. Slip bones out and place slivers of ham in cavity. (¼ lb.)

When ready to serve, reduce liquid in which wings have been stewed to 1¼ cups liquid. Add ½ tsp. salt. Heat to boiling. Thicken with 1½ tbs. cornstarch dissolved in ¼ cup water. Add 2 tbs. port or sherry. Heat wings gently in the sauce.

Miss Lin also provides a less onerous way of using the wings.

Prepare a mixture of:

1 cup soy sauce
1 cup water
½ cup brown sugar
1 cup cooking sherry
4 stalks scallions, chopped

Place 1½ lbs chicken wings in the cold liquid. Heat to boiling. Simmer for about ¾ hour. Remove from sauce and serve hot or cold.

A version adapted by an American woman, Kathy Conlon, who 10 years ago in Geneva put out a personal little book, "American Cooking in European Kitchens," called for chicken wings to be marinated for several hours or overnight in 1 cup soy sauce, 1 cup water, juice of 1 lemon, and a crushed clove of garlic. Bake for 1½-2 hours in a 175 C (350 F) oven, basting every half hour. "So simple it is hard to believe it is as good as it is."

If there is a hard core of the faithful for chicken wings, the clients for M & S fresh cottage cheese (4 percent fat content) represent an army of addicts. Imported from England to the French and Belgian outlets, it is perfect for the following crustless cheesecake:

1 cup natural yoghurt
½ tsp. grated zest of lemon
1 cup sugar
4 cups low fat cottage cheese
5 eggs
3 tbs. flour
1 tsp. vanilla

Blend together cottage cheese, eggs, vanilla. Sift in flour. In separate bowl, mix zest and sugar. Add to yoghurt.

Combine the two mixtures. Stir well. Pour into buttered pan 9 inches square. Bake 40 minutes in 325 F oven.

The center will be moist but will firm up as the cake cools. Chill. Spread top with any cut fruit — strawberries, pineapple, mango, cherries, or according to your fancy.

atching London's Express to the Orient

ONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — "Pas- gers for Paris; Berlin, Warsaw, scow, Irkutsk, Peking, Nanking, nghai, Canton and Hong Kong ase go to Platform One."

ommuters could hardly believe r ears as the faraway destina- ssounded today over the public ss system at London's Victo- Station.

enty passengers responded to call for what British officials n is the world's longest contin- rail journey — 9,000 miles in ays, costing £1,795 ($3,590).

Bagpipes

he passengers were greeted by on manager Ron Neill, decked in full morning suit and topper, he accompaniment of stirring odies from Scottish bagpipes a brass band.

hile commuters were arriving the thousand at Victoria and r everyday passengers were hing prosaic trains such as the a.m. to the English Channel t town of Bognor Regis, the 20 pid travelers boarded the Cen- Kingdom Express to pioneer the direct rail link between London and Hong Kong.

British Rail, the nationalized concern that runs Britain's railroads, expects the new "Orient" express to become a monthly feature next year, the tour organizer, George Pottle, said at a champagne breakfast to speed the first travelers on their way.

Noting that none of the passengers seemed worried about so many days of rail travel, Pottle commented, "It is nice to see the dedicated traveler still with us in this ever-shrinking world, where you can jet anywhere in a few hours."

Dr. Leslie Clark-Wilson, 63, and his wife, Pat, 50, told reporters the trip is a complete contrast to jetting for holidays in Spain from their home in Luton, 32 miles north of London.

"This trip is a real extravagance but it will be worth it," Clark-Wilson said.

Childhood Dream

Dr. John Shackleton Bailey, a retired coroner from Blockley in the west of England, said, "We learned about the Trans-Siberian Express as children, and now we are going there."

His wife, Dorothy, at 73 the oldest passenger, added, "We have always gone on holiday by car before, and this will be the experience of a lifetime."

The youngest passenger is 33-year-old Mrs. Ildi Moran. Her rock-musician husband Mike Moran decided against going with her to Hong Kong, but drove her to Victoria from their home north of London in their elegant Bentley car.

"The Bentley seemed so appropriate," said Mrs. Moran. "I seriously considered wearing a black hat and veil."

Warning on the Mount

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — The Academy of Fine Arts has warned the government that the historic Mont-Saint-Michel off the north coast of Brittany will cease to be an island by 1990 unless works are started to insure that the rocky outcrop with its abbey remains an island.

La première classe.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	7.1	6	338	30	29½	29½	—⅜
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.8	7	175	16¼	15¾	15⅞	—⅜
32⅞	15⅝	AM Intl	.28	1.7	6	274	16⅞	16¼	16½	—¼
14¾	8⅝	APL	1	10.		29	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
48⅜	32½	ARA	1.64	4.4	8	93	38¼	37¼	37¼	—¾
31⅜	19	ASA	1	3.9		262	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.6	5	109	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.8	12	1031	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20	6.7	5	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	—¼
6⅞	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.26e	12.		23	11	10⅞	10⅞	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.2	7	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
45¾	33¼	AetnaLf	2.70	6.7	4	1073	41¼	40⅛	40¼	—1
26⅜	16½	Ahmans	1	4.9	4	31	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	—⅛
4	2	Aileen				7	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
31⅛	23⅞	AirPrd	.60	2.4	9	497	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—¾
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	5.6	9	225	18⅛	18	18	—⅜
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	7.0	7	100	11⅞	11⅜	11½	—⅛
9⅞	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		10.		15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
102⅛	87	AlaP pf9.44		10.		z100	90	90	90	+1
87¼	76	AlaP pf8.16		10.		z340	79½	78	79½	
89	75	AlaP pf8.28		10.		z380	79	78¾	79	+⅛
19	14½	Alagsco	1.40	9.7	7	15	14½	14½	14½	
22¼	15½	Alaskin	.66	3.9	11	177	17	16¾	16⅞	
40	17	Albany	1	3.2	9	126	31¼	30¾	31¼	—⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.7	10	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
46¾	25⅝	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	32	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+⅜
37⅞	22⅜	AlcanA	2	5.6	5	612	36⅜	35⅜	35½	—1
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	6.0	5	8	23⅞	23½	23½	—⅛
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	6	60	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
26	13¾	AllgCp	1	4.9	8	7	20⅜	20⅛	20½	—⅜
15	4⅝	AllegAir			3	1274	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	—1¼
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.5		27	23½	22	22	—1½
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.9	8	21	16¼	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
38⅜	30	AllgL pf	3	9.0		7	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	8	498	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1.25	7.1	7	55	18⅜	17	17½	—⅞
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	2.0	11	36	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	—⅜
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2	6.6	7	250	31⅛	30⅛	30⅜	—⅝
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.9	7	23	12	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	5.0		2	12	12	12	
28	19¼	AlldStr	1.50	7.1	5	231	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
38⅞	23⅞	AllisCh	1.70	5.8	5	128	30¼	29½	29½	—⅝
16⅞	16	AllrAu	.60b	4.8	8	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	7	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
54¼	38⅞	Alcoa	2.40	4.7	6	255	52⅝	51⅛	51½	—1
21	13⅛	AmiSug	1	6.0	152	9	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
53¾	32⅝	Amax	2.20	4.5	12	554	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	—1¼
50	38⅝	Amax pf	3	6.5		25	47¼	46½	46½	—¾
20⅞	12¾	Amcord	1.20	6.8	6	53	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—½
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.2	5	37	20¼	19¼	19¼	—1¼
41¾	31	Amrc pf2.60		7.7		77	34¼	33¼	33⅝	—⅞
33¼	23½	AHess	1b	3.6	8	327	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—½
73	54	AHes pf3.50		5.7		25	61½	60⅝	61	—1
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	778	11⅛	11	11	—1
9¼	3½	AmAir wt				373	4⅝	4⅜	4½	—½
22⅞	19⅛	AAir pf 2.18		11.		40	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
53	43¾	ABrnds	4	8.1	6	314	49¾	49½	49½	—⅛
30⅞	30⅝	ABrd pfBwl		9.0		352	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	
29½	28¼	ABrd pfAwi		9.3		137	28⅞	28¾	28¾	—¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.5	8	595	35¾	34¼	34¾	—1¼
20½	13⅜	ABldM	.70	4.8	7	9	14⅝	14½	14½	—¼
43⅜	34½	AmCan	2.80	8.0	6	90	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	
22⅞	19¼	ACan pf1.75		8.2		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.30	3.0	10	79	44½	43⅞	44	—⅜
32½	22⅜	ACyan	1.60	6.6	7	225	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	—⅜
13¼	8	AmDistl				26	11	10⅞	11	
36	22⅜	ADT	1.08	4.6	9	35	24	23½	23½	—⅝
11¼	6½	ADualVt				9	9⅝	9¼	9½	+⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a		5.7		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18	10.	10	948	21⅞	21½	21½	—¼
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.6	7	974	28½	28	28⅛	—¼
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.7	5	75	10⅞	10½	10½	—¼
22⅝	19	AGlBd	1.96e	9.2		21	21⅝	21¼	21¼	—⅜
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		35	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
29¼	22⅜	AGnIns	1	3.9	4	57	26	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
36¼	29¾	AGIn pf1.80		5.5		59	32⅝	32½	32½	+¼
29½	23	AGIn pf .90		3.4		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
13	7⅞	AHeritLf	.48	4.7	7	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—¼
22⅛	12	AmHeist	1	6.7	6	95	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	—½
32¾	20⅛	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	1179	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	—¼
32¾	22⅜	AmHosp	.68	2.8	19	186	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅜
13⅛	6⅞	AmInvst	.30	3.2	18	122	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.1	10	390	27	25¼	26	—1
7⅛	4	AmMotrs			4	1061	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
47	36	ANatR	3	8.2	6	101	37¼	36½	36¾	—¼
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.3	26	87	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
53⅝	33⅞	AStand	2.60	6.4	6	451	42	40⅝	40⅝	—1½
140	90½	A Std pf4.75		4.4		2	109	109	109	+½
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.8	9	137	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
43½	28¾	AmStrs	2.24	5.2	7	123	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	—⅝
64¾	58⅞	ATT	5	8.2	8	1608	61¾	61	61⅛	—¾
67⅝	61½	ATT pf	4	6.1		10	66	65½	65½	—¾
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	8.0		60	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	—⅜
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	8.0		82	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.5	5	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
18¾	14½	AWat pf1.43		8.9		z340	16½	16	16	—⅝
14½	11⅝	AWat pf1.25		11.		z250	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.9	5	21	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.4	5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
37⅝	27½	Ametek	1.80	6.0	8	91	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
20⅜	15½	Amfac	1.30	7.6	4	46	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
40	24¼	AMP Inc	.76	2.6	11	140	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—⅞
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.3	7	10	14	14	14	—¼
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			10	154	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅜
6⅞	2⅝	AmreoCo			16	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.4	13	46	16¼	16	16	
8½	6¾	Amst pf	.68	10.		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.7	7	36	36⅞	36⅝	36¾	+¼
31⅛	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	74	28⅜	27⅞	28	—⅜
26	12⅝	AndClay	1	4.9	7	15	21⅛	20½	20½	—¾
8¼	5⅜	Angelica	.30	5.2	6	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13¼	7	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	44	11⅛	10¼	10⅜	—½
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.2	7	69	23	22	22½	—½
89	74½	ApPw pf8.12		10.		z100	80	80	80	
80	68½	ApPw pf7.40		11.		z50	69	69	69	—1
22½	8¾	ApldDIn			8	257	10	9⅛	9⅛	—½
49½	20¾	ApldDig pf1		4.3		2	23½	22½	22½	—1
11	4	ApplMg			8	25	8⅝	7½	7½	—½
26⅜	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.2	7	66	23⅝	22⅝	23	+⅛
34⅝	28¾	Arcata pf	2	6.5		1	31	31	31	—½
27½	25	Arcata pf2.16		8.1		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
19½	12¼	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	449	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
11¼	5	ArcticEnt			6	29	9	8⅝	8⅝	—½
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.3	6	174	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
114	104½	AriPpl	10.70	9.9		z30	108	108	108	+¾
18½	9¼	ArkBst	.60b	5.1	5	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	—¼
36⅜	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20	6.4	8	66	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				94	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
8¼	5⅝	Armada			11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
22⅞	17	Armco	1.36	6.9	5	346	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.5		18	28	27¾	28	—¼
21⅞	14⅞	ArmstCk	1	6.5	7	69	16	15⅝	15½	—¾
32	18½	ArmRu	1.20	5.8	4	44	21	20⅝	20¾	—⅝
25⅞	15¼	ArcCorp	1	4.9	7	1	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
13⅛	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.8	5	53	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—⅜
23⅜	12	Arvin	1	6.9	4	76	14⅝	14⅜	14½	—⅛
37	27½	Arvin pf	2	8.2		1	24½	24½	24½	—¼
20⅝	13½	Asarco	.40	2.2	11	670	18⅝	18	18¼	—⅜
39⅝	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.4	6	3096	37⅜	36⅜	36⅝	—⅞
25⅜	16⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.4	7	38	16¼	16	16	—¼
21	13	Athlone	1.20	6.3	5	34	20	19½	19½	—1⅛
23½	17⅛	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	9	51	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
61½	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.7	9	623	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	—¼
73	51¾	AtlRc pf2.80		4.0		17	70⅞	70	70	—1
14¼	9½	AtlasCc				18	11⅝	11½	11½	—½
36⅜	23⅞	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	114	29½	28⅞	29⅛	—½
35	16¼	AvcoCp	1	5.3	2	613	19⅝	18⅝	19	—⅜
70	42¾	Avco pf3.20		7.6		3	42	d42	42	—1
87⅛	45	Avco pf4.20		8.0		14	54	52¼	52⅝	—2¼
19½	12	Avery	.52	3.2	8	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80	4.8	6	294	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
63	44½	Avon	2.60	5.7	12	2119	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	5.7	4	x197	7⅝	7	7	—⅜
35⅞	25½	Bakrlnt	.44	1.3	12	1104	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	—⅝
24⅞	14¼	BaldwU	1.20	5.8	5	27	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
36⅞	25¼	BldU pf2.06		6.5		3	31¾	31½	31½	—⅛
28⅝	20⅛	BallCp	1.20	5.4	6	25	22¼	22	22¼	—⅛
71¾	17¾	BallyMf	.10	.2	23	2109	60¼	55⅝	57	—2¾
27⅞	23⅛	BaltGE	2.28	9.1	7	413	25¼	25	25⅛	—¼
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.92	4.9	5	18	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	4.0	7	135	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
31⅜	17⅞	BangPnt	.60	3.0	4	502	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
42½	25	BanP pf	2	7.1		11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	46	34⅜	33¾	33¾	
17⅛	13⅝	BkofVa	1.04	7.4	5	3	14	14	14	
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.5	7	766	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
40	32⅝	BankTr	3	9.1	5	137	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—½
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		6	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	13	121	13⅝	12½	12½	—⅞
29½	21½	Barber	1.60	6.2	10	13	26½	26	26	—½
18⅝	10¾	BardCR	.32	2.6	10	138	13¼	12½	12½	—¾
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.6	6	19	22½	21¾	21¾	—¾
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	.44	2.9	10	128	16⅛	14⅞	15	—1¼
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.4	59	21	59½	58⅝	58¾	—⅞
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.7	7	94	37⅜	36	36¼	—1½
49¾	33	BaxtTr	.50	1.4	13	910	36½	35½	35⅝	—⅞
5⅝	2½	BayColP			8	119	3⅜	3½	3½	—¼
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.9a	9.9	7	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	—⅛
10⅞	7⅝	BayrCig	.48	5.2	6	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80	2.9	9	23	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	—½
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.9	9	1007	22⅜	d21⅞	21⅞	—⅝
58½	47½	BeatF pf3.38		7.2		119	47½	d47	47	—¾
25⅞	21¾	Beckm	.25	1.3	15	142	22¼	22	22¼	
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84	2.6	11	148	32½	31¾	31¾	—⅞
31½	20	Beech	.92	4.0	7	341	24¼	23	23⅛	—1⅜
6½	2⅞	Beker				227	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—½
29½	24⅜	BelcoP	.80	3.1	5	50	27¼	26	26	—1½
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	6.4	5	14	22½	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
9	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	4.5	8	15	8⅛	8	8	—⅜
23⅜	14¾	BellHow	.96	6.4	7	119	15½	15	15	—⅜
9⅞	4⅞	Bellind	.12a	1.8	5	75	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
55⅝	47⅝	BellCd	4.56	8.5	7	10	53½	53⅝	53⅝	
24⅜	10½	Bemis	1.40	6.4	6	13	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
43⅛	33⅞	Bendix	2.54	6.8	6	88	38⅜	37½	37¾	—¼
26⅜	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.9	5	x372	23½	22¾	22¾	—⅜
28⅛	23½	Benef pf2.50		9.5		z150	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¼
5⅜	2½	BengtB			9	64	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			6	53	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
34½	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	51	25¼	24½	24½	—⅜
27⅛	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.7	4	712	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.4	12	115	35	34	34	—½
17⅛	14½	Binney	.80	5.0	8	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—½
26⅞	17⅝	BisFSL	1	5.0	4	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68	3.6	11	727	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28	5.1	6	81	26¼	24⅝	25¼	—⅝
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	x26	16	15¾	15¾	—½
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.0	10	80	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—1
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60	7.0	6	151	23½	23	23	—⅜
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	8	28	9½	9⅜	9½	—¼
7⅝	4½	BobbieBr			4	55	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
79⅜	31	Boeing	1.50	2.4	8	3715	65	61	62¼	—3½
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25	4.1	4	83	30⅞	30⅛	30½	—⅛
31⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.9	6	622	25⅛	24⅞	25	
34⅝	25¾	BorgW	2	7.0	24	68	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
9⅞	2⅜	Bormns	.05e	.7	4	33	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—½
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	11.	8	46	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—¼
95	82	BosE pf8.88		11.		z100	83	83	83	
12⅛	10⅝	BosE pr1.17		11.		19	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
15	13½	BosE pr1.46		11.		28	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
18⅝	10	Braniff	.36	3.6	4	1913	10¾	d 9¾	10	—¾
33½	20⅞	BraunC	.80	3.3	8	50	24⅜	23⅞	24	
31¾	24⅝	BrigSt	1.08	4.1	9	137	26½	26	26½	+½
40⅜	29	BristM	1.22	3.7	11	767	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞	—⅜
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.2		8	38½	38¼	38¼	—⅜
20	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.1	9	485	u20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
18½	15⅜	BrkwGl	1.08	6.6	7	48	17	16	16¼	—⅞
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.7	6	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
23¾	10	BwnShp	.80b	4.2	5	x7	19½	19	19¼	—½
18	7¼	Brown	.30	1.7	6	18	17½	17⅜	17½	+⅛
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	7.2	5	7	25	24⅞	25	
16	10⅝	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	219	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	6.1	6	580	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅜
34⅝	27⅝	Brnsk pf2.40		8.5		14	28¼	28	28¼	—⅛
29	18⅝	BrushW	1.40	5.3	6	24	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—⅝
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.0	7	217	17¾	17¼	17½	—½
36⅝	22	BufFa	1.60a	6.2	6	13	26⅜	26	26	
10¼	5⅛	Bulova				36	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.7	5	28	11½	11⅜	11½	
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.7		14	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.6	7	295	20¾	19⅜	19⅝	—1⅜
25½	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.3		23	24⅝	24	24	
22⅜	16¾	BurlInd	1.40	8.2	6	355	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
46½	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.6	5	147	39⅝	39	39	—⅝
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	8.1		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		7.3		7	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	—⅜
23¾	15½	Burndy	.88	3.9	9	93	23	22½	22½	—⅛
12	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	5.3		199	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.1	10	824	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	—⅝
28½	14⅜	Butlerin	.80	4.1	6	8	20	19¾	19¾	—½
16½	6⅞	Buttes				84	8⅞	8½	8⅝	—⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43¾	CBS	2.60	5.1	7	1466	51⅞	50⅝	50⅞	—¼
11⅝	4¾	CCI			4	72	7¼	6¾	7	—¼
16⅝	10	Cl Rlv	.10e	.6		87	16⅛	16	16	
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.5	8	102	32⅛	32	32	
15½	7⅞	CLC	.24	2.0	15	21	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅝	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	359	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	—½
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		32	16½	16½	16½	
12⅝	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a	9.7		11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
55	44½	CPC	2.70	5.4	8	250	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	—½
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	3	16¼	16	16	—¼
21⅝	14¾	CTS	.70	4.0	7	76	18⅞	17½	17⅝	—⅝
38½	21½	CabotC	1.40	4.0	7	41	35	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜
13⅝	5⅝	Cadence			5	91	11½	10⅞	11⅛	—⅝
44⅝	14	Caesars			36	2754	43	38½	40	—1⅞
17¼	13	Calfhn	.40b	2.5	14	86	16⅞	16	16¼	—⅜
4¾	2⅝	CamerB			5	91	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.4	18	74	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+⅝
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	49	33¼	33¼	33¼	
28¾	22½	CampT	1.08	4.6	9	54	23½	23⅜	23½	+¼
22½	14¾	CdPac	1.10e	5.3	4	92	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—½
19⅝	18⅛	CanMil	1a	5.3	7	77	u19⅛	18¾	18⅞	—⅝
47⅝	37	CapCits	.20	.5	10	97	38⅞	37⅝	38	—½
26½	17⅝	CapHold	.92	4.7	7	148	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3	CarlingO	.02e	.5	7	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
31¾	19¼	Carlisle	1.60	5.3	5	66	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	—¾
12	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	5.7	4	6	7⅛	7	7	—¼
23⅞	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	9.1	7	115	21¾	21½	21½	—¼
29⅝	26¾	CarP pf2.67		10.		12	26¾	26½	26½	—¼
31	21¾	CarTec	1.60	6.4	6	83	26	25	25	—⅞
28⅛	15¾	CarrCo	1	3.9	7	418	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	—¼
50⅝	28¾	Carr pf	1.86	3.9		121	47½	47¼	47¼	—¼
24	16¾	CorsPir	1	5.9	5	27	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
20⅞	13⅝	CartHaw	1	6.6	6	29	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅜
10	6⅝	CartWal	.40	4.8	10	120	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
8⅞	6⅝	CascNG	.50r	6.3	11	30	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
23½	15¼	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	8	143	15¾	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.6	9	772	59¼	57¾	58⅛	—1
15¾	10⅝	CecoCp	.40	5.0	4	9	12⅝	12	12	—⅝
47⅝	35⅝	Celanse	3	7.2	6	52	42⅝	41¾	41¾	—⅝
50½	44¾	Celan pf4.50		9.9		3	45¼	45⅛	45¼	
8⅝	3	Cenco			10	94	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
27	12¾	Centex	.20	1.0	9	172	20¼	19½	19½	—⅞
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.42	9.1	7	1000	15¾	15½	15⅝	
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.9	7	14	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
17½	15¼	CenllLt	1.70	10.	9	23	16½	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
14⅞	12¼	CenllPS	1.28	10.	8	375	12¾	12½	12⅝	—¼
26¾	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.2	8	358	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
16⅝	14⅜	CeMPw	1.52	10.	7	42	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
16⅝	11⅜	CenSoya	.76	5.8	7	63	13¼	12⅞	13	—⅜
26½	22½	CenTel	1.84	7.0	9	81	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	
37⅝	17⅜	CentrDat	1	3.0	14	190	34½	33	33¼	—½
8½	6⅝	CentrTel	.54	7.1	7	x86	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅞	15¾	Crt-teed	.90	5.3	5	74	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
22	16¾	CessAir	.80	4.7	8	194	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	—⅝
26¼	17	Chmpln	1.24	5.8	5	298	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	—⅛
26½	17⅞	Chml pf1.20		5.6		11	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
12⅝	9	ChamSp	.72	8.0	6	850	9¼	9	9	—⅛
8	4	ChartCo	.32	4.7	6	484	7¼	6¾	6¾	—½
2	1	ChartCo wt				618	2	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
35½	27¾	ChrtNY	2.44	8.1	5	19	30⅜	30	30⅛	
9⅞	7¾	ChasFd	.72e	8.1		26	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
37¾	27¾	ChasM	2.40	8.3	5	224	29⅛	28¾	28¾	—½
14¾	6½	Chelsea	.60b	5.2	55	28	11½	11¼	11½	—⅛
45¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.5	5	42	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	
24¼	20⅝	ChNY pf1.87		9.1		6	20⅞	20½	20½	—⅛
51¾	26	ChesVa	1.50	4.8	11	70	32⅜	31½	31½	—⅞
27⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.7	11	120	22¾	22½	22¾	—⅛
34⅝	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	8.5	8	122	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—⅛
59	43⅝	ChiBrl	2a	4.3	10	10	46½	46⅜	46½	+⅛
11⅝	4	ChiMlw			18	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
33⅝	6⅝	ChiMlw pf				3	27½	27½	27½	—½
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.8	7	38	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	ChkFull			4	32	4½	4⅛	4½	
12⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	447	11½	11⅛	11¼	—¼
11	9	ChCft pf	1	11.		7	9	9	9	—¼
27	20	ChCft pf1.40		5.8		1	24	24	24	—½
9	4⅛	Chrisin	.40e	7.0	4	20	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
24¾	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	6.1	5	58	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
94¼	62½	Chroma pf5		6.9		5	72	72	72	—2
13⅝	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.2		247	9⅞	9½	9⅝	—⅛
5¼	3	Chrys wt				54	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
23⅜	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		13.		85	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
31	20⅝	ChurCh	.44	2.1	9	245	20⅞	d20⅛	20¼	—⅝
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.0	5	9	29	28⅞	29	+¼
23⅜	19⅝	CinGE	1.96	10.	8	87	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
47½	40½	CinG pf	4	9.5		z100	42	42	42	+1¼
57⅛	49	CinG pf4.75		9.9		z100	48	d48	48	—1
107⅞	94	CinG pf9.30		9.8		z130	96¼	95	95	—1½
107¼	98	CinG pf9.28		9.3		z300	99½	99½	99½	+½
108⅜	98½	CinG pf9.52		9.6		z50	99	99	99	+1
37¾	19	CinMil	1.10	3.4	7	23	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.1	6	746	23⅛	22½	22⅝	—⅝
58⅝	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.8	8	123	55½	55	55½	—½
1½	1	CitzSouRt				36	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
18¼	12½	CityInv	1	6.7	4	326	15⅝	15	15	—½
2¾	13-32	CityInv wt				27	1⅝	1	1⅛	—⅛
29⅝	21	CityIn pf	2	8.2		70	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
40½	30½	ClarkE	2	5.6	6	162	36⅛	35¾	36	—1½
19¾	11½	ClarkOil	.70	4.3	7	160	17½	16	16⅛	—1⅛
31⅞	25⅝	ClvClf	1.20a	4.2	8	10	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—¼
22½	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	392	18	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
86¼	71	ClvEl pf7.40		9.7		z50	76	76	76	
13¼	7	Cleveph	.60	6.5	10	82	9⅞	9¼	9¼	—⅝
15⅞	9⅝	Clorox	.68	6.3	7	177	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
14⅞	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.8	5	77	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	—⅛
13	10⅞	CluetP pf1		9.3		2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—¼
16⅛	7¾	Coachm	.60	7.5	3	94	8¼	8	8	—¼
20½	12⅞	CstlGs	.30	1.7	6	164	17⅞	17¼	17½	—⅜
23¼	17¾	CstSG pf1.83		9.8		52	19⅛	18¾	18¾	—¼
22	14	CstSG pf1.19		6.8		3	17⅝	17½	17½	—½
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.5	8	384	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
47¼	35⅝	CocaCl	1.74	4.2	14	628	42	41	41⅝	—⅜
43⅜	21¼	CldwBk	1.40	3.7	8	109	41¾	37¼	37½	—3¾
16⅞	10⅛	ColeNt	.64	5.1	8	20	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				87	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.4	8	435	17⅜	16⅞	17	—¼
13¼	8¼	CollAik	.72	8.5	5	258	9	8½	8½	—½
19⅛	9⅛	CollinF	.28	2.2	7	69	13	12⅝	13	—⅛
38	19⅝	ColPen	1.20	6.2	5	693	20	d19¼	19½	—¾
42⅜	30½	Collnd	2.50	7.3	5	76	35	34	34⅜	—1
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	8.9	7	73	27⅜	27½	27½	—⅛
60½	54¼	ColGs pf5.62		10.		1	56	56	56	—¼
27½	13⅞	ColuPct	.40a	2.2	3	262	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	—1½
27¼	20½	ColSOh	2.32	9.9	13	135	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	—⅛
35¼	27¼	CmbCm	.20	.7	11	159	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—⅝
44⅞	31	CmbEn	2	5.8	7	559	34⅞	34⅜	34½	—⅛
17¼	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.5	12	144	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
28⅝	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	10.	8	364	26⅜	26	26	—¼
21	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.1		4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
22⅜	18⅞	CwE pf	1.90	9.7		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
23⅝	20¼	CwE pf	2	9.5		3	21	21	21	—⅛
27⅜	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.0		5	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	+⅛
31¼	26⅝	CwE pf	2.87	10.		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
100⅛	87	CwE pf	8.40	9.4		4	89	89	89	+⅛
49⅝	34⅛	Comsat	2	5.1	9	57	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	—¼
22⅝	12⅝	CoPsyc	.50	2.9	10	161	17¾	17	17	—½
21	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.5	6	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	13	56	42⅝	40¾	40⅞	—⅞
17	8⅝	CompScl			9	223	11	10¾	10⅞	
28	18½	ConAgr	1.74	7.0	5	5	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
33⅞	21½	ConeMl	1.80	6.7	4	49	27¼	26¾	26¾	—⅝
26¼	16¼	Congolm	1	5.0	6	282	20⅝	20	20	—⅝
20¾	17	ConnM	1.80	10.	15	28	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
18¾	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.6	9	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅞	12¾	Conroc	.80b	6.0	21	50	13⅝	13	13⅝	—⅛
25	21¾	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	232	24⅛	24	24	—¼
80	71	ConE pf	6	7.7		1	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1
52⅞	45	ConE pf4.65		10.		z100	45	45	45	
53¼	46⅝	ConE pf	5	11.		2	47½	47½	47½	
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.2	7	x220	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	—½
68	55	ConF pf4.50		7.5		z2	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.10	4.8	4	142	23⅝	23	23	
41⅞	33⅝	CnsNG	3	8.2	6	63	37⅜	36¾	36¾	—1
116	108½	CnG pf10.96		9.9		z280	111	109	111	+½
25¼	20½	ConsPw	2.24	10.	7	140	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	
49¼	41⅞	CnPw pf4.50		11.		z90	43⅛	42½	42½	—¾
58⅞	51¼	CnPw pf4.57		8.1		z10	56	56	56	—2⅞
84¼	69½	CnPw pf7.45		10.		z250	72	72	72	—1
88	72¾	CnPw pf7.72		10.		z4020	79⅜	76½	76½	—1⅞
80⅝	74⅞	CnPw pf7.68		10.		z1360	75	75	75	—1½
26⅞	23	CnPw pr2.50		10.		1	24	24	24	+¼
26	21¾	CnPw pf2.43		11.		7	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅜
10⅝	8⅛	ContAir	.30e	3.6	3	567	8⅝	d 8	8¼	—⅜
7¾	3⅝	ContCop				131	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—⅜
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	8.0	4	176	25⅝	25	25	—¼
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	8.3	8	126	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
25¼	22⅝	CntlGp pr	2	8.8		62	23	d22⅝	22⅝	
32⅛	23½	Contill	1.44	5.8	6	393	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅜
17	13⅝	ContllP	1.30e	7.9	32	29	16½	16⅜	16½	
6	2¼	ContllRt				148	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
33⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	5.0	7	1507	30⅜	30	30⅛	—⅜
16⅛	14⅝	ContTel	1.24	7.9	8	120	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
44½	23½	CtlData	.40	1.3	6	1933	30⅞	28⅞	30	—⅞
51	43⅞	CnDt pf4.50		10.		z150	45⅝	45	45	—1½
7¼	3	CookUn	.391	7.8	6	73	5⅛	5	5	—¼
60	40⅝	Coopln	1.84	3.9	8	83	48	47½	47½	—⅜
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	2.0	9	119	21¼	20⅛	20⅜	—¾
14	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.7	4	9	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—½
25	17¾	Copelnd	.84	4.6	7	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
22½	15¾	Copowd	1.28	7.6	8	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
6¾	3⅝	Cardura	.44	9.0	10	58	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
20	13⅞	Coreln	.78	4.2	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
65	44⅝	CornG	1.88	3.5	9	101	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	—⅝
32⅛	19¼	CorrBlk	1.24	5.2	9	47	24	23⅝	23⅝	—½
5½	2	Cousins				23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25⅞	15½	Cowles	.90	4.2	17	40	22	21⅜	21⅜	—⅜
59⅝	32½	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	12	4	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	—⅜
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.8	4	49	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+¼
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.8	8	68	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—¼
12⅞	6⅝	CredtF	.44	5.9	6	56	7½	7⅜	7½	
30¼	24	CrockN	2	7.6	5	89	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	—⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		9.0		8	24½	24¼	24¼	
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	7.2	5	48	14½	14¼	14½	—½
28⅛	19¾	CrouHl	1.25	5.3	9	110	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
35¾	24⅛	CrwnCk			7	99	29½	29½	29½	
38	29⅞	CrwZel	1.90	5.8	7	208	33¾	32¾	32¾	—1
39⅛	27½	CrumF	2.08	5.8	4	38	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—1¼
20¼	11⅞	Culbro	1	7.6	16	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
42¾	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.4	4	94	34⅜	33½	33½	—1
11¾	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.4	8	12	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—¼
12½	10	Currlnc	1.10	10.	5	10	11⅝	11	11	
23¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.5	7	50	14⅝	14⅜	14½	—⅛
20¼	18¾	Cyclp	.88	4.9	3	18	18½	d17⅝	18	—½
27¾	14½	Cyprus	.80b	3.0	10	242	26¾	25	26½	+1⅝
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7⅝	DPF			4	62	10¼	9⅞	10	—⅜
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.8	175	69	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
16	9½	DanRiv	.88	6.1	6	465	15	14⅝	14½	
32⅞	19⅛	DanaCp	1.40	5.4	6	209	27⅜	26	26	—1⅜
22¾	15	Daniel	.28	1.4	9	18	19⅝	18½	18½	—¾
49½	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.7	7	135	38⅛	37⅝	38	
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	5.3		11	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	—¼
71⅜	42	DataGen			14	561	62¼	61¼	61⅝	—1
49⅞	19	DataTer	.20e	.6	14	144	37¼	35½	36	—1¼
76¾	36	Datapnt			14	133	71⅝	69⅞	69¾	—2½
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.2	4	138	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
84	65½	Dayc pf4.25		6.0		z50	71	71	71	+1½
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.4	3	114	37¼	36¾	36¾	—⅜
18¼	14⅞	DaytPL	1.66	11.	9	60	15¾	15½	15¾	+⅛
122½	110	DPL pf12.50		11.		z10	111½	111½	111½	+⅝
38½	22½	Deere	1.50	4.3	7	489	35¾	34	34½	—⅞
14½	12⅞	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	73	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
58	36¾	DeltaAir	1	2.7	5	929	38⅝	d36⅝	36¾	—1⅛
12⅜	6⅝	Deltec	5.50c		27	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
15¼	5⅝	Deltona			80	116	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	—⅝
37	24⅞	DenMf	2	5.7	7	61	35¼	35	35	—¼
35	20¾	Dennys	.80	3.9	7	89	21¼	d20⅝	20⅝	—⅝
25½	13¾	Dentsply	.80	5.2	19	21	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
17¾	11	DeSoto	1	8.5	6	35	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
16¼	13⅝	DetEd	1.52	10.	8	395	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
100	81	DetE pf9.32		11.		z10	88	88	88	—½
86¼	69	DetE pf7.68		10.		z130	74	73	74	+1
83¾	67¼	DetE pf7.45		11.		z180	71⅝	70½	70½	—1½
80½	66¼	DetE pf7.36		11.		z250	69½	68⅛	68⅛	—1⅞
28¼	25	DetE pf2.75		11.		9	25¼	25¼	25¼	
28¼	25	DE pfB 2.75		11.		1	25½	25½	25½	+¼
100¾	95	DetE pf9.72		9.8		z3000	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+⅛
24¾	20	DetE pr2.28		11.		2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
23¼	16	Dexter	.80	3.8	9	9	21½	21¼	21¼	
14¾	7¼	DiGior	.48	4.3	7	253	11⅞	10⅝	11	—¾
25	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	5.7	7	36	21	21	21	—⅛
40⅜	30	Dialnl	2.20	5.7	8	505	39⅞	38½	38½	—1½
29¾	19	DiamS	1.48	7.6	6	1126	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—⅞
		DiamS wi				15	19½	19	19	
15⅞	6⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	55	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
27¼	11⅝	Dictaph	.84	3.3	9	57	26⅛	25¾	25¾	—⅜
24¾	12¾	Diebold	.60	3.0	12	152	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
58¼	38½	DigitalEq			14	1246	49⅞	48⅝	48⅞	—1¾
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.7	9	35	9⅝	9¼	9½	—¼
26½	20½	Dillngm pf2		8.7		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	10	12	30	29⅝	29¾	—⅛
47⅛	31½	Disney	.48	1.3	12	442	37⅜	37	37	—1
3¾	1	Divrsfdln			22	87	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg				118	4⅛	3⅞	4	
20¼	13⅞	DrPepr	.64	4.6	12	203	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—¼
95	62¾	DomeM	.80a	.9	11	48	86⅝	85	86	+¾
6⅞	2¾	DonLJ	.14	4.3	11	43	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
33¾	22⅝	Donnly	1	3.6	9	38	28½	28	28	—¾
26¼	15¾	DorOliv	.60	3.1	9	23	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	—⅝
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.7	5	28	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅜
51¼	38	Dover	1.40	3.1	9	138	46½	45¾	45¾	—¾
30⅞	22	DowCh	1.40	5.5	8	1406	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	—⅛
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.2	12	13	34	33¾	34	+¼
35⅛	24⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.8	8	61	27¼	26¾	26¾	
47¾	35	Dresr	1	2.6	7	350	38⅝	37¾	37¾	—½
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.5		4	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅜
17¾	10	Drevis	.77e	5.5	7	21	14¼	14	14	—¼
144	97⅝	duPont	6	4.7	8	461	131⅜	128	128½	—3½
62½	54½	duPnt pf4.50		8.1		5	55⅜	55¼	55¼	—½
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP	1.80	9.6	7	340	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	—⅜
101¾	88½	Duke pf8.70		9.7		z40	90	90	90	
97	85	Duke pf8.20		9.5		z300	86	86	86	—½
92⅞	80½	Duke pf7.80		9.5		z30	82	82	82	—1½
103	92¾	Duke pf8.84		9.5		z1000	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	—¾
97½	87	Duke pf8.28		9.5		z2500	87⅝	87½	87½	—⅛
38⅝	27¾	DunBr	1.40	4.5	12	152	32⅝	31¼	31¼	—1¼
18¼	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	10	409	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
26¾	21	Duq pr	2.31	11.		z200	22¾	22	22	
29¼	25	Duq pr	2.75	10.		z460	27⅝	26½	26½	—½
12½	6	DutchB	.16	2.2		16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.8	5	64	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
		— E—E—E —								
33	18⅝	EG&G	.60	2.3	10	65	27⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅜
3½	2⅞	EMI	.18e	6.5	18	97	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
35⅝	20⅝	E Sys	1.20	5.1	8	41	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
25½	16	EagleP	.80	3.9	8	22	20⅜	20½	20½	—½
30¼	17⅝	Easco	1.20	6.1	6	70	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	EastAir			3	988	7¾	7¼	7⅜	—⅜
25¾	22⅞	EsAir pf2.69		12.		28	23½	23	23	—⅛
19	13	EastGF	.80	4.9	28	910	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—½
16⅞	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	7	14	15¼	15	15	—⅛
68⅛	41⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.0	11	1846	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅝
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.3	5	98	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—½
18⅞	14⅜	Echlin	.44	2.7	12	195	17	16½	16½	—⅜
33¾	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.7	10	220	24⅜	24	24	
34⅝	23¼	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	8	37	30½	30¼	30¼	—⅜
26⅞	14	Edwrd	.60	3.4	4	89	18¼	17¼	17⅝	—¼
18¼	13⅜	ElPaso	1.32	7.8	7	276	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
25⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
12⅞	3⅝	ElecAssc			12	50	7⅛	6⅞	6½	—½
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.4	11	50	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
8½	4	ElMeMg			4	123	4½	4¼	4¾	—¼
11⅝	8½	EMM pf.25k				4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28½	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.4	7	58	19⅝	19	19⅛	—⅝
6⅞	3⅝	Ellsir			4	23	5	4⅞	4⅞	
35¾	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.8	7	52	28⅜	28	28	—1
39¼	29⅜	EmrsEl	1.44	4.4	11	631	33¼	32¾	32⅞	—⅜
29¾	16⅜	EmryA	.92	5.4	13	712	17⅝	17	17	—⅝
45	29	Emhart	2.20	6.6	6	77	34⅜	33½	33½	—⅝
15½	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	8	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
6	4⅝	EmpD pf.47		9.6		z100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
17¼	12¾	EmpGas	.50	3.1	9	10	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
36½	20¾	EngMC	1.40	4.1	8	494	34⅝	33¾	34	—1
16⅞	9⅝	EnnisB	.60	4.0	6	30	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
24½	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	7.5	11	155	18¼	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
18	14½	Entex	.80	5.1	7	110	15⅝	15	15⅝	
29¾	16	Envrtec	1	5.6	11	77	19	17⅞	18	—1
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	10.	7	27	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.6	5	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
26½	22⅜	Eqmk pf2.31		9.8		2	23½	23⅝	23½	
25	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	83	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.64	7.4	6	293	25⅜	25	25	—½
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	3.9	6	44	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
17⅝	10¼	EssexCh	.70	6.0	5	62	12	11½	11¾	—⅛
19⅞	8⅞	Estrlin	.60	4.1	7	119	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—1
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.2	5	18	23	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
25⅞	14½	EvanP	1.20a	6.8	5	648	18½	17⅝	17¾	—⅜
15¼	13⅝	Evan pf1.40		10.		10	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	6.2	6	24	26¼	25¾	25¾	—¼
19¾	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.2	8	1747	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞	—⅝
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20½	FMC	1.40	6.0	6	148	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
37½	31⅝	FMC pf	2.25	6.7		3	34	33⅝	33¾	
13⅞	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.3	7	220	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	—⅜
8¾	5¼	FabriCtr	.24	3.6	5	76	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7½	3⅞	FacetEnt			33	50	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅜
41¼	24½	FairCm	.80	2.8	6	182	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—1½
35½	17⅝	Fairlnd	.90	3.4	6	135	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	—⅝
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	9.1	8	22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
19½	10⅝	FrWsIFn			3	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
5¾	2⅝	FarchMt				33	4	3¾	3⅞	
7½	3⅞	Fedders			75	249	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
41⅜	28⅝	FedCo	2	5.2	5	26	39⅝	38⅝	38¾	—¼
29¾	22½	FedExpr			9	154	24½	23½	23½	—¾
35⅝	22	FdMog	2.16	6.9	6	53	32¼	31½	31½	—½
		FdMog wi				2	16	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.28	8.0	4	2218	16⅛	15⅞	16	—¼
27½	13	FedPB	.90	3.8	24	86	23¾	23⅛	23½	—½
16½	11⅜	FdSignl	1	6.5	6	25	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
41⅞	30⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.5	7	235	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—⅝
35	18¾	Ferro	1.08	4.5	7	309	25¼	23⅞	23⅞	—⅝
12⅞	7	FidFin	.40	4.5	3	37	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
25½	29½	FidUnl	2.60	8.3	6	4	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
31¾	22⅛	Fidcst	1.40a	5.2	4	9	27⅜	27	27	—¼
18¾	8½	Flimwy	.20b	1.3	8	770	15⅛	13¼	15	+1⅞
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.9	6	15	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
18⅝	11⅝	FinSBar	1	6.7	4	54	16	15	15	—1
38½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	4.2	5	284	30	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Firestn	1.10	8.5		361	13½	13	13	—½
20⅝	14¼	FlChrt	.80	5.6	4	209	14⅝	d14½	14¼	—⅜
25⅝	17⅝	FstChic	1.10	6.4	5	170	17⅜	17¼	17¼	—⅜
39¾	31	FtBnTx	1.32	4.1	7	x166	32	31½	32	+⅝
38¾	32¼	FtlnBn	1.30	4.0	8	99	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	—½
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.3	309	232	13	12	12⅝	—⅝
32¾	25	FstNBo	2	7.6	5	52	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.2	6	27	24	24	24	—⅛
17⅞	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.7	7	132	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
3¾	1⅞	FstPa wt				43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				30	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
12½	10½	FtUnRt	1.08	9.8	10	26	11¼	11	11	—¼
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.8	6	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
29¾	22⅞	FtWisc	1.76	7.7	5	8	23½	22⅝	22⅞	—⅜
36	23	FischM	1.40	5.7	7	35	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	—½
13½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	5.2	7	151	11⅞	11⅜	11½	—¼
19¾	13¼	FishrScl	.44	3.1	6	61	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
16¾	10	FleetEnt	.52	5.0	5	191	11⅛	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.7	7	30	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
25¼	13	Flexiv	.80	5.5	4	208	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
39⅝	20	Flintkt	1.40b	4.8	6	44	29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+½
53⅝	38¼	FlaECst			9	13	51⅜	51	51⅛	—¼
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.64	6.7	6	126	25	24½	24⅝	—⅜
29⅜	23⅝	FlaPL	2.08	7.5	6	916	27¾	27½	27⅝	
33¾	28⅞	FlaPow	2.76	8.9	7	x96	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅝
21¾	20¼	FlaStl	1.60	5.7	4	17	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	4.3	7	192	33¼	32½	32⅝	—⅜
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	8.0	6	14	17⅞	17½	17½	
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	9.0	3	762	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	—⅛
23½	17	ForMK	1.24	6.8	5	128	18½	17⅞	18⅛	—⅜
37⅜	27¾	FMK pf1.90		6.2		10	29¼	28¾	29¼	+⅜
14⅞	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.8		15	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
42¾	27¼	FrtHow	1.20	3.0	11	16	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
40½	26¾	FosWh	1.20	3.6	7	225	35½	33¼	33½	—2
19¼	9⅝	Fotomat	.50	4.7	10	156	11⅞	10½	10¾	—1
44¾	24⅛	FourPhs			12	397	31¾	29¼	29¾	—2⅛
14½	6¾	FoxStaP	.60	5.2	7	42	11⅞	11¼	11½	—½
40⅛	28⅞	Foxbro	1.20	3.7	8	105	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—⅜
11¾	5⅛	FrankM	.30	4.3	5	414	7¼	6⅞	7	—¼
38	18⅛	FrpMin	1.60	4.4	20	383	37⅛	36	36	—1⅛
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.4	12	91	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	—1
34½	25	Fruehf	2.20	8.2	4	56	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—½
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.6	5	155	9⅞	9⅝	9½	—¼
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	5.9	5	156	12⅛	11½	11½	—½
19⅞	14½	GAF pf	1.20	7.4		15	16½	16	16¼	—⅛
32	22¼	GATX	2	8.0	5	121	25⅝	25	25⅛	—½
40	30	GAT pf	2.50	7.2		9	34½	34½	34½	
22½	9	GCA	.20	1.3	11	133	16	15	15¼	—1
14	6¼	GDV			3	65	7¼	7	7	—¼
7⅛	4⅝	GF Eqp				26	4⅝	d 4½	4½	—⅛
4	1⅛	GMR Pr			10	86	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
38⅛	23⅜	GamSk	1.40	5.6	6	57	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
50⅜	35	Gannett	1.40	3.5	13	391	41	40¼	40½	—¾
17½	6⅞	GapStr	.30	3.2	5	31	10⅛	9½	9½	—⅝
30⅞	15⅝	GardDn	1	3.3	11	1417	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+½
29⅛	16½	Garfink	1.24	6.4	7	8	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—¼
15⅝	12⅞	GasSvc	1.28	8.8	6	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	6	Gatewy	.60	8.7	3	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
40	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.8	18	72	37⅛	36½	36¼	—1
34⅞	20⅝	Gelco	1	4.0	9	135	25¾	24¾	24⅞	—⅞
24⅞	17½	GemCa	1.80a	8.7		27	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
16⅝	13½	Gemln	1.20a	8.6		5	14	14	14	—⅛
11¾	8⅜	GAInv	1.22e	12.		16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
49½	29	GnAmO	.60b	1.4	21	194	45⅝	42⅝	43¼	—1⅝
18	11¾	GnBcsh	.80	5.4	5	1	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	
20¾	12½	GnCable	1.10	7.0	8	321	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
24⅝	20	GnCbl pr1.94		8.5		57	23⅛	22¾	22¾	—⅛
9½	6⅞	GnCore			7	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
45⅝	28⅝	GCinma	1.12	3.2	8	18	35	34½	34⅞	+½
37½	29¾	GnDyn	1.20	4.1		355	30⅝	d28⅝	29½	—1¼
59	51	GnDyn pf4.25		7.7		2	55½	55½	55½	
57⅝	43⅝	GenEl	2.60	5.6	9	1096	46⅝	46⅛	46¼	—½
36½	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.5	7	456	32¾	32¼	32¼	—⅜
29¼	21¾	GnGth	1.52e	5.2	19	115	29	29	29	
15	8⅝	GnHosl	.60	4.2		155	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—⅝
41⅝	19⅝	GnInst	.60	2.1	7	388	29⅛	27⅞	28	—1⅛
40¾	31	GnInsr pf3		8.3		1	36	36	36	—¼
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.7	11	97	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
34⅝	25¾	GnMills	1.16	4.5	9	x421	26⅛	25	26	—¼
66½	53¾	GMot	6e	11.	4	2551	54⅝	d53¼	53⅝	—1¼
52	43⅝	GMot pf3.75		8.2		13	46	46	46	—½
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.2		53	61½	61	61¼	—⅜
16⅝	9¾	GnPort	.60	5.0	5	150	12⅝	11¾	12	—⅝
20⅝	16⅝	GPU	1.80	11.	8	621	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
10½	5	GnRefr				37	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
33¾	23½	GnSignl	1	3.9	9	316	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	—⅜
9⅛	6¾	GnSteel	.40b	4.7	7	47	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
32⅜	27⅝	GTE	2.48	8.8	7	486	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
32¾	27¾	GTE pf	2.50	8.9		4	28	28	28	
28⅛	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.7		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
31⅜	22¾	GTire	1.50	6.7	5	285	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
8⅛	3⅝	Genesco				79	4½	4½	4½	
33⅝	22⅝	Genstr	2		5	8	32½	32¼	32¼	—¼
41¼	31	GenuPt	1.32	3.6	13	48	36⅝	36¼	36½	
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	4.0	9	547	28⅛	27¾	27¾	—⅜
36¼	34⅛	GaPac pf1.45e		1.3		87	34½	34⅜	34⅜	—⅛
29¼	25¼	GaPw pf2.75		10.		9	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	—⅛
87⅝	75⅝	GaPw pf7.80		10.		z40	79	78	78	—1
83½	71	GaPw pf7.72		11.		z70	73½	73½	73½	+½
31⅞	20¼	Geosrc	.68e	2.4	9	113	28⅞	28¼	28½	—⅜
34⅛	25⅝	GerbPd	1.50	5.6	11	22	26¾	26½	26¾	
44⅞	33	Getty	1.20	3.1	10	260	39⅞	38⅝	39¼	—⅞
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20		6.7		1	18	18	18	
10⅝	6⅝	GlantPC	.60	7.5	27	16	8	8	8	
15	10¼	GlbrFn	.60	4.5	6	543	14¼	13¼	13¼	—⅞
16¾	12¾	GldLew	.70	4.9	4	172	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	—½
16⅝	13½	GifHill	.80	6.0	5	20	14⅛	d13¼	13¼	—⅞
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.6	8	173	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—¾
12½	6¼	Ginosinc			5	62	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅜
23⅝	13¾	GleasW	.80	4.7	6	44	17⅝	17	17	—¼
20	10⅝	GlobMar			8	568	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
12⅞	10⅜	GldWFn	.50	4.7	4	117	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—⅞
23⅜	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	8.1	4	x322	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
18⅜	15⅜	Goodyr	1.30	7.9	5	256	16¾	16½	16½	—⅛
22½	16¼	GordJw	.60	3.5	5	21	17⅝	17	17	—½
34¼	23¾	Gould	1.60	6.1	8	136	26¾	26⅛	26¼	—¾
33	23½	Gould pf1.35		5.3		7	25⅝	25¼	25½	—⅜
32⅝	24	Grace	1.90	7.3	6	189	26⅛	26	26	—¼
38	27¼	Grainer	.76	2.3	11	70	33	32½	32½	—½
17	10⅞	Granitvl	1	8.5	392	415	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+⅜
19¾	12½	GrayDr	.80	5.9	5	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
9¼	5	GtAtPc			54	266	7¼	6⅞	7	—⅛
38	24⅞	GtLkD	1a	2.9	4	23	35¼	35	35	—¾
27⅜	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.9	19	16	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
37½	23½	GtNoNk	1.40	4.4	8	126	33	31⅞	31⅞	—⅞
34¾	18¼	GtWFin	1.26	5.1	4	186	25¼	24½	24⅝	—⅜
35⅝	16¼	GGiant	1.08	4.1	12	5	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
14⅝	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	285	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
1⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt				97	9-16	½	½	
11⅞	7¾	GrowC	.44b	4.8	6	37	9¼	9	9⅛	—¼
6⅝	2⅝	GthRty				38	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
24⅞	14¾	Grumm	1.20	8.1	6	127	15	14¾	14¾	—⅜
20⅝	13½	Guardln	.36	2.4	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
16¾	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	5.3	4	1296	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	—⅜
72½	68	GlfW pf5.75		8.3		1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	—½
78	55¾	GlfW pf 3.87		5.6		32	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1½
36⅛	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50		7.8		23	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
26⅝	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	8.0	6	974	23¾	23½	23⅝	
14	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	2.3	7	84	11⅜	11	11	—⅜
17⅝	10	GulfR pf.20		1.4		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—⅛
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf1.60		9.4		10	18	17	17	—1⅛
14⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	10.	8	260	13	12¾	13	
52	43	GlfSU pf4.40		9.9		z100	44½	44½	44½	
16⅝	12½	GulfUtd	.88	6.4	6	198	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅞	6	Gulton	.40	4.3	8	95	10	9⅝	9⅝	
		— H—H—H —								
40½	32¾	HackW	3.60	9.4	8	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
7¾	4⅝	Haloca			4	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
31	20⅝	HallFB	1.24	5.0	10	85	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
78⅜	54½	Hallibt	1.80	2.9	9	747	63¼	61⅝	62	
26⅞	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.4	7	64	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
17¾	14	HanJS	1.51a	9.9		19	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
22	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.6		6	19¼	17	19⅛	
24¼	10⅞	Hndlmn	1	6.9	5	105	15⅝	14	14½	
23⅝	14¾	HandyH	.60	2.8	12	657				
41¼	28¾	Hanna	1.80	5.5	11	45				
40¾	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	3.8	12	69				
18⅞	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.6	5	124				
23⅞	12⅝	Harnishf	1	7.8	6	155				
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.4	10	332				
34⅝	26⅛	HarrBk	1.66	6.1	7	2				
37	26½	Harris	.60	2.4	11	997				
36⅝	26⅜	Harsco	1.80	6.0	6	188				
16	10	HartSM	.88	8.0	5	118				
27¼	16¾	HarteHk	.56	2.6	13	19				
14¼	7	HattZd	.40	3.5	5	154				
17⅜	14⅝	HattSe	1.50	9.6	10	13				
28¼	24	HwllEl	2.24	8.8	8	26				
26¼	15⅝	HayesA	1.28	7.3	11	16				
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn	.40	3.0	6	51				
27⅜	15	HeathTec			5	53				
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	2.4	7	138				
8⅞	4⅝	HeclaM				156				
31⅞	20⅜	HeilmB	1.20	4.0	6	38				
44¼	33¾	HeinzH	2	5.2	8	172				
11½	6⅝	HeleneC			5	68				
21¼	15½	Hellrint	1.10	6.7	6	29				
50¼	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.0	10	126				
2	1¼	HemCap				4				
19⅝	12½	Hercules	1	5.4	8	2344				
23½	18½	Hershy	1.30	7.1	6	60				
13¼	5⅝	Hesston				9				
18⅜	14⅞	Hestn pf1.60		10.		1				
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin	1.52	5.4	9	229				
94¾	61⅜	HewltPk	.60	.7	15	238				
11⅝	5½	HonVit	.10	1.4	10	111				
33⅞	20⅝	Hillenbd	1.08	3.5	9	12				
28⅝	22	Hilton	1	4.3	9	928				
23¼	15⅝	Hobart	1.08	6.5	7	36				
32¾	14⅜	Holiday	.56	3.6	8	1795				
48	24½	HlidyA	1.70t	6.7		12				
29⅝	15	HollyS				34				
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10		11.		30				
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.2	13	202				
30⅛	23¼	Honda	.37e	1.6	12	4				
75¾	53⅝	Honwll	2.20	3.5	8	753				
25½	18⅝	HoovU	1.24	5.8	6	38				
5⅜	2⅝	Horizon				114				
34½	24⅝	HospCp	.50	1.9	11	252				
27	13¾	HostIntl	.60	4.0	6	78				
36	15⅝	Houdle	1.20a	3.5	10	238				
31¼	18¾	HougM	1.40	4.8	7	777				
11⅝	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.1	8	19				
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	8.1	6	548				
47	37⅝	HouF pf2.37		5.9		2				
35½	28⅜	HouF pf2.50		8.1		2				
33⅝	26⅞	HousIn	2.36	8.3		310				
28	19⅝	HousNG	1	3.8	8	340				
17	9	HowdJn	.44	4.3	7	708				
18	15⅞	Hubbrd	1.52	9.4	9	109				
48½	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.2	9	341				
28⅞	14⅛	Human	.75	2.9	15	119				
24⅝	21½	Huma pf2.50		11.		41				
16½	10⅛	HuntCh	.40	2.6	12	221				
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				17				
24	10¾	HuttEF	.68	4.5	4	x102				
14¾	9⅝	Huyck	.72	6.5	8	45				
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19¾	IC Ind	1.68	6.7	5	18				
51	39⅝	IC In pf 3.50		8.4		21				
8	4	ICN				676				
47⅝	34	INACp	2.60	6.6	5	99				
18¾	15⅝	INAIn	1.62	9.9		14				
13	9⅝	IU Int	.95	9.0	5	166				
38	28⅞	IUInt A				2				
21¼	15⅞	IUInt pf1.25		7.5		2				
17	13⅛	IUInt pf1.36		9.5		2				
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.2	8	96				
28	18⅜	IdealB	1.60	7.2	5	43				
8⅜	4	IdealT	.24r	5.1		79				
25⅞	21⅞	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	166				
25	20⅞	IlPow pf2.10		9.5		z30				
28½	18½	ITW	.80	3.5	8	42				
24¾	15	ImpICp	.80	4.4	4	786				
19⅝	13⅜	INCO	.40	2.1	24	600				
7¼	5⅛	IncCap	.70e	11.		14				
10½	9	IncCC	.94e	9.9		1				
78½	64¼	IndiM pf7.08		10.		z1500				
116	103	IndiM pf 12		11.		z20				
23⅝	19⅝	IndiM pf2.15		10.		4				
27¾	24	IndiGas	2.40	9.2	5	17				
24¾	21⅛	IndiPL	2	8.9	10	30				
20	15⅝	IndiNat	1.44	8.5	5	38				
22⅝	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.7	17	452				
64¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.6	7	168				
44	30⅞	IngR pf 2.35		7.3		18				
15⅝	10½	IngrTec	.50	3.4	16	16				
41⅞	33½	InlndStl	2.80a	7.9	5	172				
17¼	11½	Insilco	.94b	8.0	5	18				
19½	13½	Insilc pf1.25		8.8		4				
21	13⅝	Integon	.44a	2.8	7	61				
22¾	19¾	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		5				
45½	34	Interco	2.20	5.9	6	39				
28	12½	IntDiv	8.11e		6	4				
29⅞	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	9.6	13	25				
18⅞	10	IntAlum	.50	4.2	7	24				
316¼	234⅝	IBM	13.76	4.6	14	1194				
27⅝	19⅞	IntFlav	.68	3.1	15	95				
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	6.2	5	344				
43½	34	IntMin	3	7.0	7	1187				
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	6.2	6	33				
49¼	35⅛	IntPapr	2.20	5.5	8	510				
16	8¼	IntRectf	.25	2.5	6	66				
34⅝	26⅜	IntTT	2.20	8.0	6	826				
56⅜	44¼	IntTT pfJ 4		8.7		3				
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK 4		8.9		21				
61½	49¾	IntTT pfO 5		9.6		3				
41¾	32¾	IntTT pf2.25		6.5		29				
58¾	47½	IntTT pf4.50		9.1		5				
23⅝	15	Intrpce	1.30	7.2	15	22				
93	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5		7.1		1				
39¼	27	IntrpGp	1.60	4.9	7	52				
16¼	14	IntstPw	1.50	10.	9	6				
38¼	17⅜	Intrway	.80	4.3	3	203				
53⅝	29⅝	IowaBf	.52	1.3	5	139				
17⅝	14⅝	IowaEl	1.50	10.	7	16				
22¼	19¼	IowlIG	2	9.9	7	6				
28	23⅝	IowaPL	2.40	9.6	7	14				
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.6	7	14				
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.3		47				

(Continued on Page 10)

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Rembrandt, "Self-portrait" (1631), Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

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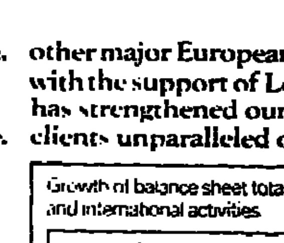

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NOTICE OF PURCHASE

Floating Rate Notes 1976-1981 of

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

Notice is hereby given to the Noteholders, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Notes, that the borrower has purchased in the market $1,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of said Notes.

The Notes so purchased have been cancelled with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, according to the terms and conditions of the Notes. The principal amount of Notes outstanding on 20th February, 1979, is $27,620,000.

هكذا من الاصل

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INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1979

Soviets Seen Needing More Grain Imports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI) — The Soviet Union will have to :ontinue importing sizable ımounts of grain even though Moscow's latest five-year plan calls 'or self-sufficiency by 1985, a CIA esearch paper released today said.

Complicating Soviet planning is he pressing demand for expansion of meat supplies, which are deendent on grain, and decreasing oil production, which generates forign exchange.

The report said that beginning in ıbout two years, the country will find it difficult to raise the foreign currency needed to purchase grain. 'Over the next several years, Soviet equirements for foreign — and esecially U.S. — grain will likely ange from 15 million to 25 million ons annually," the study said. Grain imports of 15 million tons vould require some $2.5 billion in 978 dollars; 25 million tons could ost $4 billion.

"But the tailing off of Soviet oil roduction will seriously restrict he U.S.S.R.'s hard-currency import capacity after 1980, presenting he Politburo with some particulary difficult decisions, the study aid."

50 Tons Below Target

Last July, the Soviets announced argets for meat and grain production for the 1981-85 plan calling for elf-sufficiency in grain production. The 1985 grain target is 260 million ons — 50 million tons more than he average production for 1976-77. The 1985 meat goal was set at 19.5 nillion tons, nearly 30 percent nore than 1978 production of 15.2 nillion.

"To achieve the targeted grain utput," CIA analysts said, "the Soviet leadership is counting on either a continuation of the relatively avorable weather conditions of the ast decade or a more rapid growth n yields based, especially, on accelerated growth in use of fertilizer."

The intelligence experts said they stimate grain output in 1985 will e "more than 20-million-tons below target."

The study predicted that the Soviets will need to import at least 15 million tons of grain annually by 985 to support the meat target, and it said if meat production rows at the same rate as consumer noney income, 25 million tons in rain imports will be needed.

The CIA said the United States probably will continue to supply about half of the grain bought by the Soviet Union because other suppliers will not be able to increase exports.

China Buys Canadian Wheat

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Canada has agreed to sell China up to 10.5 million tons of wheat for about $1 billion, a move that will stablilize the country's wheat market during the next three years. Canada's Transport Minister Otto Lang said yesterday.

"If they want more wheat, we will be able to assure it," he told reporters.

Under the new agreement, China is committed to buy between 8.4 million and 10.5 million tons of Canadian wheat during the next three years. No dollar value was placed on the sale but the contract was said to amount to more than $1 billion.

Market Reopens In Eurosterling

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — Finance for Industry Ltd., which rovides medium- and long-term inance for U.K. companies, anounced today it is floating a £10 nillion, 12-year Eurosterling bond t par bearing a coupon of 13 perent.

The issue is the first Eurosterling ffering since last March, when aderse market conditions caused susension of new issue activity. The urosterling market, until recently ı the doldrums, has picked up in ympathy with the strong foreign emand for U.K. government onds. Rising world oil prices and ritain's anticipated self-sufficieny in oil by year-end have stimulatd demand from abroad for highelding sterling-denominated secuties.

A sinking fund, which starts afr a two year grace period, will reıce the average life of the amount ıtstanding to 9.1 years.

In Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank anounced today that the coupon on ippon Kokan 100 million eutsche mark Eurobond has been creased to 6½ from the initially dicated 6¼ percent. The bank id it expects the five-year paper be priced at par.

In Washington, the World Bank nounced that it is borrowing 00 million through a two-year nd issue, to be sold to central nks, governments and other offial agencies outside the United ates. The coupon will be 9.85 pernt and pricing is at par. The bank id the offering has been "substanally oversubscribed."

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Oil Stockpile Below Goals Set by U.S.

Iran Cutoff Hinders Reserves Program

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27 (NYT) — The United States' Strategic Petroleum Reserve program has so far fed more than 75 million barrels of imported crude oil into 13 huge underground caverns in southern Louisiana and the Texas Gulf Coast as insurance against supply interruptions like the Arab embargo.

Originally, 150 million barrels were to have been pumped into the caverns that were leached out of huge geological salt domes thousands of feet below the surface by late last year and 500 million by December 1982, but environmental, political and technical problems have hampered operations.

By September, when permanent pumping facilities are in place, the project managers say it should be possible to withdraw up to one million barrels a day, increasing to 3.5 million next year. But William Parker, deputy director of the project, does not see any need to tap the reserve now because of the Iranian situation.

The United States is currently experiencing a shortfall of somewhat less than 1 million barrels a day due to Iranian developments, compared to a shortfall of 4 million barrels a day during the 1973 embargo.

Spot Market Purchases

Of more concern is the the Iranian cutoff's effect on the rate at which oil is being stored. The government had been buying some of the oil that is going underground on the open market, but spot prices have been soaring, when supplies are available, as a result of the Iranian stoppage.

Largely as a result, Mr. Parker said, the government was able to buy only 20 million barrels for the February-March period, while it could have stored 30 million.

Of the oil to be stored, about 60 percent is high-sulfur crude from Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Venezuela, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates. The rest is low-sulfur oil from the North Sea, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Canada. The balance reflects the greater possibility of an interruption of high-sulfur crude from the Middle East.

Although the 75 million barrels stored so far is not very much weighed against possible need, the program is now moving steadily toward a revised goal of 248 million barrels by June 1980, and one billion barrels by 1985. It is estimated that a billion barrels is enough to supply the nation through an interruption like the 1973 embargo for nine months to a year.

The Treasury has spent more than $2 billion, about $1.5 billion for the oil, on the project. By 1985, the cost is likely to reach $25 billion.

U.S. Backs Copper Pact

GENEVA, Feb. 27 (UPI) — The United States, in a policy switch, proposed today an international agreement to stabilize the price of copper at a reference price that would be fair to producing countries and consuming countries.

In a paper submitted to the United Nations copper conference, Washington suggested fixing a median price to be maintained by means of a buffer stock of at least one million metric tons. There would be ceiling and floor prices 20 percent above and below this median, or reference, price.

The paper did not suggest what the price should be, saying only it should be fair both to copper-producing countries and to the advanced consumer nations. In more than two years of discussions, U.S. negotiators had opposed a formal copper-price agreement, saying it would involve an unrealistically high buffer stock.

Instead, the Western consumer countries proposed an intergovernmental consultative body to keep the copper market under constant review. This idea failed at the end of last year, however, when the producing countries insisted that such a council should be closely linked to the U.N. Couference on Trade and Development. The consumer countries argued that the body should be independent.

MAN Seeking Control Of White Motor Corp.

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, Feb. 27 — Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg (MAN) announced plans today to acquire over 50 percent of White Motor's equity, offering $8 a share for up to 9.6 million shares of White Motor stock.

The shares to be purchased are authorized but unissued. The company has about 8.2 million common shares actually outstanding. The plan is subject to a definitive purchase agreeement, approvals by the boards of both companies, shareholders of White Motor and certain government agencies.

MAN, which maufacturers commercial vehicles plus heavy and precision machinery, purchased 1.2 million shares of White common last October for $13 a share, giving it a 12.6-percent interest in the company. At the time, MAN announced plans to develop a new line of diesel trucks with White.

Voest-Alpine to Take 10% Stake in Zanussi

PORDENONE, Italy, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — The Austrian state-owned metals and steel company Voest-Alpine announced today plans to take a 10-percent interest in Italy's leading home-appliance manufacturer, Industrie Zanussi.

It will subscribe to 8 billion lire of a planned 42.5-billion-lire increase in the company's capital, which will total 80 billion lire. West Germany's AEG-Telefunken purchased a 20-percent share of Zanussi in 1975, and sold it a year ago. The Zanussi family presently owns 100 percent of the company.

Wall Street Revisits '74 Oil Embargo

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — Securities analysts see parallels between today's uncertainty on Wall Street, engendered by the Iranian oil cutoff, and the situation in March 1974, when many investors were told that the risk of price declines was small if they waited out the oil squeeze.

It was a time when Mideast oil producers had cut production, embargoed shipments to the United States and raised prices sharply. The advice was bad. By the end of 1974, the United States hit its deepest recession in 40 years and stock prices had sunk more than 40 percent.

Whether investors are in for a rerun of that depressing experience is conjectural, but a sense of puzzlement and unease is filtering through Wall Street.

Bulls Unsettled

"We haven't any idea how to sort out the probabilities," said Frank Block, investment strategist at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "Even if chances are small of the worst case developing, the implications are so serious that the financial markets should have reacted downward more than they have."

Even outright bulls find the potential impact of Iran unsettling, with its implications of higher-than-expected oil prices and a possible relapse into worldwide recession. Barton Biggs, research director at Morgan Stanley, believes that "the chaos in Iran and the surge of inflation has increased the risks in the short term, and the longer-term rewards are now pushed further out."

Puzzlement, Unease Over Iran Parallel

Fears related to Iran and the stock market run roughly along these lines:

- Mideast stability may deteriorate further as Iran joins the hawks in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on oil pricing and anti-Israel initatives.
- More turmoil in Iran, itself.
- World-wide oil supplies remain in doubt. Iran provided only about 5 percent of U.S. oil needs in the first half of 1978, but it supplied 17 percent of Japan's oil and 13 percent of West Germany's.
- Highly inflationary oil-price increases of 20 percent or more seem assured this year.
- The loss of an estimated $3 billion in exports to Iran in 1979 alone and an oil-import bill perhaps $2 billion higher than expected will narrow an anticipated improvement in the U.S. trade deficit.
- Gasoline conservation measures and higher energy costs could sap consumer spending.
- A renewed faltering in economic activity by the autumn in Europe and the Far East.

"There is certainly enough evidence for the market to show more worry than it has," said Mr. Block. "We feel people should review the parallels."

Doubts already are hattering some stocks in industries directly affected by Iran, such as aerospace. There are also questions about the $2.2 billion that U.S. banks have at risk in Iran.

And with possible limits on gasoline consumption, analysts expect some of the stock groups hurt by the embargo to be hurt again. Among them are hotel-motel, restaurant, auto, tire, airline, leisure-time and other travel-related stocks.

In addition, the implications of Iran are beginning to chip away at the confidence that has been slowly building over the past two years towards U.S. multinational companies, a group dominated by growth-stock favorites.

Perhaps the least predictable of the many uncertainties for investors is how it will affect Federal Reserve policies.

Lawrence Kudlow, monetary economist at Paine Webber, forecasts strong upward pressures on short-term interest rates, both from the inflation that he expects to run at a 10-to-12 percent annual rate in the first half and from the Fed's need to defend the dollar.

Mr Kudlow believes that the Fed will tolerate higher short-term rates — possibly one to two percentage points above current levels — "to stabilize and offset the price shock." In addition, he says the Fed is likely to raise the discount rate, partly to protect "an increasingly vulnerable currency."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Broadcasting Cos

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	524.00	480.20
Profits........	40.48	34.70
Per share.....	1.45	1.27
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,780.	1,540.
Profits........	127.51	21.36
Per share.....	4.60	3.92

Kellog

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	426.20	370.40
Profits........	25.10	22.50
Per Share.....	0.33	0.29
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,690.	1,530.
Profits........	145.10	138.20
Per Share.....	1.90	1.81

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

National Westminster Bank

Year	1978	1977
Pre-tax Net...	297.40	237.70
Profits........	182.40	166.30
Per Share.....	0.809	0.751

(Figures in Sterling)

Hong Kong

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	727.00	522.04

(Figures in Hong Kong dollars)

France

Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson

Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	34,300.	31,829.
Profits........	450.00	642.00
Per Share.....	16.00	23.00

(Figures in French francs)

Japan

Showa Denko KK

Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	280,320.	372,700.
Profits........	3,690.	1,920. loss

(Figures in yen)

Netherlands

Akzo

Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	10,660.	10,430.
Profits........	24.00	166.00 loss
Per Share.....	0.81	

(Figures in Guilders)

Switzerland

Swiss Bank Corp.

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	223.20	237.40

(Figures in Swiss francs)

GM Engine-Switch Settlement Nullified

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP) — In a ruling that could cost General Motors millions of dollars, a Federal Court of Appeals in Chicago yesterday vacated the landmark settlement between the automaker and 67,000 Oldsmobile owners whose cars were equipped with Chevrolet engines.

The three-judge panel, in a unanimous decision, overturned the $40-million settlement, negotiated more than a year ago by attorneys general in 44 states for the car owners (IHT, July 18, 1978). The court said the settlement was "unauthorized."

The appeals court said there was "substantial evidence" to indicate that General Motors deliberately concealed the engine switch to increase its profits.

The settlement, which had called for $200 cash payments and a special three-year or 36,000-mile warranty on the power train of the cars in question, has been sharply criticized by attorneys representing many of the car owners.

Publicity Considered

The settlement, approved by the U.S. District Court in Chicago, was the first ever to be negotiated by the National Association of Attorneys General. The association hailed the pact as a major consumer victory and proof that state authorities can deal with essentially national consumer complaints.

But private attorneys working on the case said at the time of the settlement that the attorneys general were interested only in the publicity they would receive in connection with the case — many were running for office at the time — and said the settlement should have been larger.

Several of those private attorneys, led by Pat Boyle of Illinois, then appealed the settlement, resulting in yesterday's appellate court deciison.

The Court of Appeals sharply criticized the lower court's acceptance of the settlement proposal. "To this day," the Court of Appeals said, "we have no idea how the participants in the negotiations arrived at the settlement package . . . The trial court should have made a more precise estimate of probable compensatory damages."

The case is now remanded to the District Court where it will proceed as if no settlement had been reached.

None of the payments to Oldsmobile owners have been made, since GM was awaiting the outcome of the appeal. However, some 20,000 Buick and Pontiac owners, who were not part of the original suit but found their cars had Chevrolet engines, have accepted similar payments as settlement for their situations. Because the Buick and Pontiac owners were not part of any court case, they cannot appeal their settlements, even though they were modeled after the agreement.

Licence Granted To First Casino In Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Feb. 27 (NYT) — New Jersey's first gambling casino — the leader in the planned transformation of this seashore resort into a center of billions of dollars in legal betting — was granted a permanent license yesterday.

The five-member Casino Control Commission gave unanimous approval to the Resorts International casino application. Operating under a temporary license, the place has become the most profitable casino in the world, grossing $588,000 a day.

Caesars World, which hopes to open its casino in May, and Bally Manufacturing, which hopes to open in June, will be next to have licensing hearings. Eight companies have applied to operate casinos here.

State Attorney General John Degnan said in Trenton that he was "disappointed" with the licensing of Resorts. He had recommended against it, charging criminal associations. He said he might appeal through the courts.

Joseph Lordi, chairman of control commission, said after the vote that the company "has established by clear and convincing evidence its financial stability, integrity and responsibility, the integrity and responsibility of its financial backers, its good reputation for honesty and integrity, and its business ability."

Japan Revises Deficit on Trade Upward Slightly

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — Japan revised upward today its January current-account deficit to $1.42-billion from the $1.4 billion given in a preliminary report in mid-February.

The revised deficit compared with the previous month's revised surplus of $1.93 billion and a deficit of $223 million a year earlier.

The January trade deficit was revised upward to $827 million from a preliminary $800 million, compared with surpluses of $2.62 billion in the previous month and $375 million a year earlier.

The balance-of-payments deficit was revised upward to $974 million from the preliminary $970 million and compares with deficits of $93 million the previous month and $208 million a year ago.

Prices Drop Sharply On Wall Street

Dow Average Is Off More Than 14 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (IHT) — New York Stock Exchange prices plunged today in their worst loss in two months as investors continued to ponder the economic implications of rising world oil prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was off 15.33 points at 3 p.m., closed down 14.12 points at 807.00 for its worst loss since it skidded 17.84 on Dec.18. Declining issues outnumbered advances 1,428 to 170. Volume rose to 31.47 million shares from yesterday's 22.62 million.

Big name glamour and blue chips were among the hardest hit issues. Heavily traded Polaroid fell 2¼ to 39⅞. Polaroid's higher fourth quarter earnings, reported last week, came in below estimates of industry analysts.

Also down a point or more were Boeing, off 3 to 62⅛, Avon Products 1⅛ to 45⅞, IBM 5⅛ to 299⅛, General Motors 1¼ to 53⅞, Fairchild Camera 1⅛ to 28¾, Bethlehem Steel 1 to 20¾, Du Pont 3½ to 128⅛ and Eastman Kodak 1¾ to 59¾.

Handy and Harman fell 1¾ to 21¾, reversing a recent uptrend. High-priced Superior Oil dropped 7 to 328.

Gaming issues also turned lower. Resorts International "A" fell 1¾ to 46 on the American Stock Exchange after having climbed more than four points yesterday.

Bally Manufacturing, which reported higher fourth quarter earnings, slipped 2⅜ to 57. Caesar's World lost 1¼ to 40.

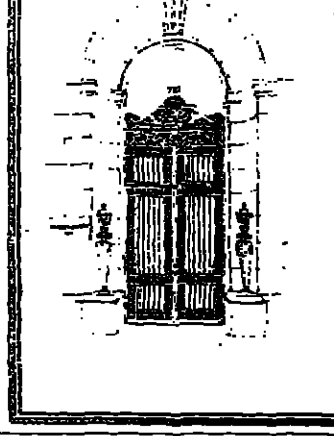
Raybestos-Manhattan rose 3¾ to 34⅝. It said it is engaged in preliminary discussions with several companies inerested in a merger or acquisition. Mobil Oil lost 1 to 72. Exxon and Texaco dipped fractionally.

Chrysler quietly fell in line with Detroit's latest increase in prices of new cars and trucks initiated earlier this month by Ford and General Motors. Chrysler confirmed that it raised its delivery charges on domestically made cars and trucks an average of $13.

Chrysler's rise brings total price increases on its 1979 model cars since their introduction to an average of $406, or 6.2 percent.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also plunged with the market-value index off 2.85 to 160.51.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed up 1½ to 3½ cents; corn off ¼ to ½; oats off ¼ to 2; and soybeans up 6½ to 9½ cents.



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February 27, 1979

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg
Aktiengesellschaft

has acquired through merger

Wood Industries, Inc.

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg Aktiengesellschaft.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32½	14	IfekCo			13	152	20⅞	19⅝	20	—1⅛
37½	16¼	ItelCo	.64	3.0	6	1068	22⅞	20½	21¼	—1⅜
15⅝	13	Itel pf	1.44	11.		13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
		— J—J—J —								
28¼	19⅞	JmesP	1.20	5.8	9	196	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
16½	6¾	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	35	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
19½	14⅜	Janlzen	1	5.8	5	18	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
13⅞	7⅞	JcanF	1.56e	15.		215	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
35⅛	26¾	JeffPil	1.04	3.5	8	216	30½	30	30	—¼
44	36¼	JerC pf	4	10.		z30	38¾	38½	38½	—½
26	17½	JewelC	1.44	7.0	7	61	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
6	2⅞	Jewelcor			8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34¼	22½	JhnMan	1.90	7.9	4	406	23½	22½	22¾	—⅜
62⅞	60	JhnMn pf5.40		8.8		354	61⅞	61¼	61¼	
89	65⅝	JohnJn	2	2.9	14	837	68½	67½	68	—⅝
12	4⅝	JohnEF			12	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—½
34½	21¾	JohnCn	1.10	3.9	8	192	29	28⅛	28⅛	—¾
39¼	28¼	JohnC pf	2	5.5		4	36¾	36¼	36¼	—¾
16⅛	11½	JonLgn	.60	4.4	7	117	13¾	13½	13⅝	—⅛
52	44	JonLoupf	5	11.		z20	47	47	47	—1
37¼	23⅞	Jorgen	1.30	4.3	6	14	30¼	30⅛	30½	
23⅞	17	Jostens	.84	5.0	8	308	17	d16¾	16¾	—¼
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.4	9	36	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
		— K—K—K —								
87	51	KLM	1.35r	2.6	4	9	52	51	51¾	—1
29⅞	22¼	K mart	.72	3.1	9	493	23½	23¼	23	—¼
19½	16⅜	KaisrAl	1	5.3	5	566	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
67½	55½	KaiAl pf4.12		6.5		1	63¼	63¼	63¼	
77	62	Kai 57pf4.75		6.3		1	75½	75½	75½	+2½
29⅞	14¾	KaiCe	1.20	5.9	3	115	21	20	20⅜	—⅝
23⅞	16¼	KaiC pf	1.37	7.3		29	19	18¾	18¾	—¼
31	17⅞	KaisrSt	1.50	6.3	14	62	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
9¾	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.9	8	49	7⅛	7¼	7¼	—⅛
19½	12¾	Kaneb	.70	4.9	8	272	14⅜	14	14¼	—⅝
29⅛	24	KCtyPL	2.56	10	7	31	26	25⅞	25⅞	—⅜
44¼	37	KCPL pf3.80		10		z50	38	38	38	
25½	17½	KCSoln	.90	4.5	5	79	20⅜	20	20⅛	—¼
17½	10	KCSou pf	1	9.5		z100	10½	10½	10½	+⅜
21	17¾	KanGE	1.90	9.8	8	32	19½	19¼	19⅜	—⅛
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48a	7.7	7	62	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
22½	19	KanPLt	1.96	9.7	7	41	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
26½	21½	KaPL pf2.23		9.2		6	24⅛	24½	24½	—⅛
11	5¾	Katylnd			3	67	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
28⅛	16¾	Katy pf	1.46	8.2		7	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
10¾	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	2.8	6	141	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
19¼	11	Keene	.40	3.0	5	42	13⅜	13½	13½	—¼
14⅝	6½	Keller	.30b	3.6	6	165	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—¼
25	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.7	10	93	18⅜	17⅞	18	—¼
23½	12⅝	Kellwd	1.12	9.0	6	20	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
39	26	Kenmtl	1.32	3.7	8	26	36	35½	35½	—½
29	19	Kennct	.60e	2.7	150	334	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	—1
22⅛	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	11.	10	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
17¾	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.3	5	80	12¼	12⅛	12¼	—¼
53¾	39⅞	KerrM	1.35	3.7	11	339	50⅞	50	50½	—¼
16½	9½	KeysCon			6	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—¼
25¾	16¼	Keyslnt	.48	2.4	12	23	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
38¾	27⅛	KiddeW	1.60	5.6	5	48	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC	4	9.6		2	44¼	44¼	44¼	—¼
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.4	7	144	45⅞	45	45	—½
18	11½	KingDSt	.80	6.6	5	40	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
30⅝	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	5.9	5	36	22	21⅛	21⅛	—1
29⅝	22	KnigtRd	.60	2.6	10	65	24⅛	23½	23½	—⅝
25⅝	14¼	Koehrin	1	5.8	5	38	17¾	17¼	17¼	—½
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr	.64	2.5	10	27	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—⅞
24⅝	18¼	Kopprs	1.20	6.6	6	85	18⅜	d18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
12⅝	7½	Koracp	.34	4.1	4	31	8½	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
49⅞	42½	Kraft	2.80	6.0	7	59	47½	46½	46¾	—¼
12¾	7⅞	Kroehlr				23	9	9	9	+⅛
38½	26	Kroger	2.32	6.2	6	96	37⅜	37	37¼	
19⅞	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.3	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
14	9	Kysor	.80	7.3	4	23	11¼	11	11	—¼
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.5	6	24	7	6½	6⅝	—⅛
19	14½	LITCO	1	6.6	7	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13½	5⅛	LTV			5	744	7⅞	7⅜	7½	—⅜
54	42	LTV pf	5	10.		2	49	48½	48½	—1½
9⅛	6½	LTV pf				3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
27	21¾	LTV pf 2.60		11.		64	24½	24	24¼	—⅛
22⅛	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	8.6	6	22	22⅛	21¾	21¾	—⅛
19¾	13¾	LamSe	1	5.8	7	33	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅜
23½	12¼	LaneBry	.90	5.3	8	84	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	—⅝
35⅝	21	Lanier	.50	1.8	13	53	29	28	28½	—½
13⅛	8⅛	LawtCh	.48	4.3	1	188	11½	11	11¼	—¼
24	13⅝	LearSg	.80	4.5	4	333	18	17½	17⅝	—¼
59	36	LearS pf2.25		5.2		4	43	43	43	—1½
23¼	21	LeasTr	1.20	5.9	6	15	20¼	d20½	20½	—½
25	19½	LeeEnt	.64	3.0	11	17	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	—¾
25	16⅜	Leesona	1.16	5.7	6	11	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—¼
3⅛	1⅝	LehVally			5	56	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	9	Lehmn	1.30e	14.		424	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
14¼	6⅛	Lennar	.40	4.0	4	148	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
32¾	24	Lenox	1.30	5.3	7	4	24¾	24½	24½	—¼
10¼	6⅞	LesFay	.48	6.3	5	47	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18⅛	11	LevFdC				37	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—½
14⅜	13⅛	LevFin	.75a	5.5		12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
42⅝	27⅝	LeviStr	1.80	4.4	6	302	41½	40⅝	41	—½
41⅝	40¾	LeviStr	wd			35	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	—½
26⅝	17⅝	LevitzF	.60	3.3	5	189	19¼	18	18⅜	—½
29½	23	LOF	2a	8.2	4	34	24¾	24⅜	24½	—⅛
61¼	51	LOF pf 4.75		8.7		16	54½	54¼	54½	+¼
34½	23¼	LibrtyCp	.88	2.9	6	27	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	—⅝
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn			4	17	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
41	27⅛	Liggel	2.50	6.5	6	430	40	38	38⅜	—1⅜
54	38¾	LillyEli	1.80	3.6	13	661	50⅜	49⅝	49¾	—⅝
43	33¾	LincNt	2.40	6.7	5	48	36¼	35¾	35⅞	—⅝
86	67½	LincNtpf	3	4.2		12	71⅞	71	71½	
19¼	15½	LincPl	1.76	11.		25	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
8⅛	3	Lionel	.12	2.5	18	92	5	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
28½	14⅜	Litton	.581	2.8		589	21½	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
40⅜	20½	Littl pfc pf				1	31	31	31	+¾
21¼	17¾	Litton pf	2	10.		4	20	20	20	
37⅞	13⅛	Lockhd			5	191	20¼	19	19⅛	—1
34¾	20	Lactite	.40	1.9	10	66	22	21¼	21⅜	—⅜
55¼	34⅜	Loews	1.20	2.9	4	225	42½	41⅜	41½	—1⅛
15½	9½	LomFn	.80	7.6	7	25	10¾	10½	10½	—¼
20¼	14½	LomM	1.85e	11.	9	35	16⅝	16½	16½	—¼
27⅛	17¼	LnStar	1.40	6.5	5	x27	22	21½	21½	—½
19¾	17	LILCo	1.70	9.6	7	271	17¾	17½	17⅝	—⅛
27	23	LIL pfP2.43		10.		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO2.47		9.7		5	25½	25½	25½	
34	21⅞	LongDr	.64	2.4	13	106	27	26⅜	26½	—½
39¼	20¾	LoralCp	1	3.7	9	57	28⅛	27¼	27¼	—1⅛
25⅞	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.3	9	1135	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	—¼
24⅛	13⅜	LaPac	.60b	3.1	7	307	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	—¾
24¼	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.6	10	23	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
19¾	10¼	Lowensl	.60	4.1	4	11	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
49¾	34½	Lubrzl	1.60	3.9	10	91	41⅞	41	41	—¾
19½	13⅜	LuckyS	1	6.7	9	854	15	14¾	14⅞	
18⅝	7	Ludlow	.60	3.4	16	270	17⅝	17½	17½	
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.4	6	48	15¼	15	15	—⅛
19⅞	9⅛	LynCSys	.40	2.3	17	58	17½	17	17½	+⅛
		— M—M—M —								
41¼	24⅛	MACOM	.40	1.0	18	26	40	39	39¼	—¾
46⅜	31⅜	MCA	1.20	3.0	7	395	42¾	40¼	40¼	—3⅛
14¾	9	MEI	.40	3.5	7	164	12⅛	11⅛	11⅜	—⅝
28⅝	14⅝	MGIC	.72	3.9	6	260	19	18½	18½	—⅝
21⅞	12⅛	MacAF	1	6.6	7	40	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	14	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
15	6¾	Macke	.48	5.6	5	60	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Macmill	.72	6.4	7	672	12	11	11½	—⅝
19¼	15¼	Mcml pf1.20		6.7		3	19¼	18	18	—⅞
45⅞	32½	Macy	1.65	5.0	5	83	33⅜	32¾	32⅞	—½
15⅝	11¾	MdsFd	1.29e	9.8		124	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
14⅞	7⅝	MagicCf	.60	6.2	5	179	9¾	9½	9⅝	—⅛
32¾	23⅜	MalonH	.96	3.3	10	9	29¼	29	29	—¼
13⅞	7⅝	Manhin	.30	3.1	4	5	9¾	9½	9¾	—⅛
14¼	4½	ManhLt	.30	3.7	11	402	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	+1⅛
40½	28¼	MfrHan	2.28	7.4	6	321	31½	31	31	—½
38⅞	26⅛	MAPCO	1.40	4.9	9	363	29	28¼	28⅜	—⅞
37½	17⅛	MaraIM	.80	2.1	9	1550	u38½	36⅝	38⅛	+1¾
60½	39⅞	MaraIO	2.40	4.1	9	600	58⅜	57¾	58⅛	+⅛
28⅝	17⅛	Maremt	1	5.0	6	601	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
17⅞	11⅛	MarMid	.80	5.2	8	106	15¼	15¼	15¼	
17⅝	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.6	10	86	14⅜	14	14	—⅞
18¾	9⅞	MarkCll	.36	2.8	14	33	13¼	12¾	12⅞	—⅜
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20		7.9		4	15½	15¼	15¼	—½
35¾	22½	Marley	1	4.2	7	41	24⅜	23¾	23¾	—½
16⅞	10¾	Marriot	.16	1.3	8	550	12¾	11¾	11⅞	—¼
68¾	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.4	12	79	60½	59⅛	59½	—1¼
26¼	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.8	9	391	16¼	15⅞	16	—⅜
34⅞	22⅞	MartM	1.80	5.8	6	x1077	31	30¼	30⅞	
14	9	MaryK	.48	3.8	11	55	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
26¾	18	Md Cup	.56	3.1	6	214	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—½
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.7	8	62	19¾	19¼	19¼	—½
27½	14⅞	Masonit	1.20	5.3	7	232	23½	22¼	22¾	—¾
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	9.8	10	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
13	8	MassyF				189	10⅛	10¼	10¼	—½
17¾	15⅛	MasCo	1.68	10.		22	16½	16¼	16½	—⅜
11¾	10⅛	Masinc	1.08	9.9		39	11	10⅞	10⅞	
42¾	25⅞	MatsuE	.39e	1.2	8	16	33¼	33	33	—¼
13⅞	6½	Mattel	.15e	2.2	6	209	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅜
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			182	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
27⅜	20¾	MayDS	1.28	5.7	6	292	22⅞	22½	22½	—½
24⅝	18½	MaverO	1	4.7	10	64	22	21⅜	21⅜	—¾
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW			4	10	4½	4⅛	4½	
29½	22½	Mavtg	1.60a	6.7	9	196	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
31½	19¾	McDermt	1	5.1	5	606	20⅛	19¾	19¾	—⅜
35¾	25¾	McDr pf2.20		8.3		237	27	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
32⅛	28¼	McDr pf2.60		8.7		637	30½	30	30	—⅛
60½	41	McDnld	.36	.9	10	1098	41½	d40¼	40⅞	—1
40½	23¾	McDonD	.75	2.7	7	x280	29	27⅜	27¾	—1⅛
30⅜	21⅛	McDonh	1.20	4.6	5	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
30⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.3	6	31	24⅞	24½	24½	—¼
34	17⅜	McGrH	1.28	5.0	10	708	26	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
27	17¾	McIntyr				z800	26¾	26	26	—1
22⅛	12	McLean	.64	4.9	5	75	13¼	13	13	—¼
13	8¼	McLout			6	30	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
16⅛	9¾	McMorO	.10	.7	37	70	14⅛	14	14	—½
15¾	10	McNeil	.80	6.6	6	23	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
33⅞	16¾	Mead	1.60	6.0	5	296	27	26	26½	—½
39⅞	18⅝	Measrx	.50	1.4	14	74	36¾	35⅛	35¾	—1
17½	13¾	Medrco	.40	2.8	8	76	15½	14⅛	14½	—¾
40⅜	17¾	Medtrn	.48	1.5	11	70	31¼	30½	31⅛	+¼
33⅞	24⅛	Melville	1.40	5.1	8	283	28½	27⅜	27⅝	—⅝
60⅜	25½	Memorex			4	448	32	30¾	31	—1⅛
37	29⅝	MercStr	1a	2.9	5	6	34⅛	34	34	—¼
32⅜	24¾	MerTx	1.48	5.5	6	13	27¼	27	27	—½
71⅝	47⅜	Merck	1.90	2.9	16	492	65⅛	64⅛	64¾	—⅝
40¼	25⅞	Merdith	1	3.5	6	23	28½	28⅜	28⅜	—⅛
24⅜	13¾	MerrLv	.88	5.5	8	878	16⅛	15½	15⅞	—½
39⅝	26⅛	MesoPet	.48	1.3	14	216	36¼	35½	35¾	—⅝
16⅝	13⅛	Mesab	1.47e	9.3	24	30	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—⅛
25¼	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.2	33	4	18¾	18½	18½	—¼
24⅛	20¼	MGM	.60	2.9	9	400	22⅛	20¾	20⅞	—1⅛
71	41⅛	Mehrm	2.20	4.2	7	60	53½	52½	52½	—1¼
87¼	77	MIE pfG7.68		11.		z50	74	d73	73	—2
97	81½	MIE pf 8.32		10.		z10	81½	d81½	81½	—¼
16	12½	MichGs	1.30b	8.8	8	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
29	25½	MhWl pf2.67		10.		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12		8.7		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
19	16⅜	MoCTel	1.40	8.0	7	21	17⅝	17⅜	17½	—⅛
17¼	14½	MidSUt	1.52	9.7	6	2253	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—½
3	1	MidlndM				2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20⅞	14	MidRos	1.10	6.2	6	160	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
30½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.3	12	52	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
25⅞	12½	MillBrd	.80	3.5	7	44	23¼	22¼	22⅞	—⅜
18¼	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.8	12	83	18	16⅞	16⅞	—1¼
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.4	7	11	22⅜	22	22	—½
60	43	MMM	2.40	4.3	12	726	57⅝	56	56⅛	—1½
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.9	6	23	19⅝	19½	19½	—¼
14⅛	9½	MirroAl	.96	9.0	12	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
39⅜	20⅛	Misnins	.80	2.6	7	157	31½	31	31¼	—¼
59½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.8	5	342	49⅞	48	48⅛	—1⅞
26⅛	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
27⅞	23	MoPS pf2.61		11.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
73⅞	58¼	Mobil	4.80	6.7	7	619	73	71⅝	72	—1
4⅞	2⅛	MobileH			10	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¼	12½	MdMer	.20	1.6	6	570	12¾	d12⅛	12⅜	—⅜
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	8.6	6	14	10⅞	10½	10½	—¼
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta			10	439	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—¾
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.4		5	14⅛	14	14¼	
35⅜	22	Monrh	1.84	6.3	5	11	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—⅜
28⅛	14	Monogr	.57	2.0	6	102	26⅜	25⅛	25½	—¼
60¼	44½	Monsan	3.20	6.9	6	818	46¾	45⅝	46⅛	—⅝
18¼	15⅝	MntDU	1.50	9.0	7	29	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.5	8	80	21½	21¼	21⅜	—⅛
22¼	18⅛	MonSt	1.90a	9.1		x53	20⅛	19¾	19¾	—⅜
10⅛	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	64	8	7⅞	8	
39⅞	27	MooreM	1	3.3	5	79	31½	30¼	30½	—1¼
52	39⅞	Morgan	2.50	5.7	7	304	44	43¾	44	
30	18⅞	MorKn	1.50	7.1	4	68	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
20½	12	MorseSh	.66	4.5	6	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm			5	69	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
34⅛	22½	MorNor	1.28	4.9	8	121	27⅛	26	26	—1⅜
54⅞	35	Motrola	1.20	3.3	9	746	36½	36	36⅛	—¼
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.8	9	135	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
27⅜	24	MtSTel	2.08	7.9	8	28	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
13¼	5½	Munford				312	13½	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
8	4	Munfd pf.40		5.2		58	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—⅛
20⅞	14⅛	Munsng	1.20	7.5	7	4	16	15⅞	16	
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.8	8	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
57½	32⅝	MurpOil	1	2.4	11	43	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	—⅝
25½	14	MurryO	1	6.5	6	14	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
15	12¼	MutOm	1.32	9.9		26	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	4.0	7	44	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22⅝	12¾	NCH	.64	4.2	9	390	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
70½	39⅞	NCR	1.60	2.6	8	877	63⅞	61⅞	61¾	—2¼
25¼	15¾	NLInd	1.20	5.9	8	540	21⅛	20½	20½	—⅝
27⅜	19⅞	NLT	1	5.1	6	620	20	d19	19½	—½
10⅞	5⅞	NVF	1.271	12.	6	420	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+⅛
29½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.3	7	90	24	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
32⅜	24⅞	Nalco	1.36	4.5	15	212	31	30½	30½	—½
38	21⅜	Nashua	1.30	5.8	5	117	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
42¾	13⅜	NatAirl	.50	1.3	18	558	40⅜	38⅝	39	—1⅜
33	20⅞	NAvio	2.13e	8.3		140	27	25½	25¾	—1¼
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.72	3.9	8	96	18½	18½	18½	
39½	25	NCan pf1.50		4.5		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
18¼	9	NtClyL	.63	5.5	7	13	11	10⅞	11	
31¼	22⅞	NtDetr	1.86	6.1	5	17	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+¼
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	9.2	6	211	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
28	23⅛	NatFG	2.38	9.2	6	8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
22⅝	15	NatGyp	1.32	8.1	5	54	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅜
4⅞	2¼	NatHom			15	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	NtLibty	.28	3.2	6	30	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
27	15⅛	NMaCr	.56	2.8	10	248	20⅛	20	20¼	—1¼
31¼	16½	NMedE	.75	3.8	8	677	21⅛	19⅝	19½	—1⅝
20⅛	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.3	19	13	13¼	13	13	—⅛
35	15⅜	NtPrest	1.50	9.2	8	60	16¾	16¼	16⅜	—⅜
33½	15⅛	NtSemic			9	1443	19¾	18½	18⅞	—¾
17⅝	12½	NtSvln	1.08	6.7	6	79	16½	16	16⅛	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.9	5	15	15¾	15½	15¾	—⅛
35¾	28⅝	NatlSt	2.60	8.3	5	x111	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	—¼
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			5	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
52½	33⅝	Natom	2.10	4.6	5	257	46⅞	45½	45⅝	—½
35	23½	Natm pf1.60		5.4		92	30	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
24½	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.6	8	35	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
18⅞	15	NevP pf1.60		10.		z50	16	16	16	+⅛
20	16½	NevP pf1.74		10.		z440	17½	16¾	16¾	—¼
24½	21	NevP pf2.30		11.		z420	21½	21¼	21¼	—¼
24⅞	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.4	6	159	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	—⅛
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.7	7	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
105½	97½	NEG pf 9.80		9.8		z10	100	100	100	
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.1	15	12	37¼	36¼	36¼	—¼
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.0	8	21	35⅝	35	35	—⅜
19⅞	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.9	7	101	17⅛	17	17	—½
43	35	NYS pf 3.75		10.		z40	37	37	37	+1
24¼	21⅜	NYS pf 2.12		9.9		2	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
30	21¼	Newhall	.66	2.5	10	3	26	26	26	
25⅞	15½	Newmt	.80	3.2	19	443	25	24½	24¾	—⅜
81	65	Newt pf4.50		5.6		1	80½	80½	80½	+½
12⅝	6½	Newark			8	76	9⅞	9¼	9¼	—½
15⅞	13⅛	NiagMP	1.44	10.	7	136	14¼	13⅞	14	—⅛
40	33	NiaMpf	3.60	10		z100	34½	34½	34½	—½
46	39	NiaMpf	4.10	11.		z10	39	39	39	—⅜
54¾	35½	NiaMpf	4.85	11.		z100	45¾	45¾	45¾	+⅛
110	101½	NiMpf	10.60	10.		100	104	103	103	—⅝
12¼	9⅝	NiagSh	1.01e	10.		52	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
30¾	20⅛	Nicor	2.40	8.5	5	27	28½	28⅛	28¼	
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn	1.84	8.2	7	245	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	—¾
26½	18½	Norlin	1.60	9.4	4	21	19⅛	18⅝	19	—½
27	20	Norris	1.40	6.4	5	92	22¼	21¾	21¾	—¾
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.7	7	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				40	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
34½	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.8	5	28	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	—⅜
11⅞	4½	NoCAir	.20	3.2	4	325	6⅜	5⅞	6	—⅝
7½	15-16	NoCAir	wt			311	2¼	2	2	—⅛
10¼	9	NoesIUt	1.02	11.	7	246	9½	9¼	9⅜	
16¾	11	NCatSL	.76	4.9	4	32	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
18⅝	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.8	9	443	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	7.0	6	262	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	—⅜
100⅞	96⅞	NoNG pf8.45		8.6		z40	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¼
27½	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	8.9	7	354	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	—⅛
38½	23¼	NorTel	.80	2.2	10	2433	36¾	36	36	—¾
6½	3½	Ntmgate				75	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼
49⅞	22½	Nortrp	1.80	5.4	5	95	34⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—1½
37⅛	22¼	NwstAirl	.75	3.1	9	1379	25⅜	24½	24½	—1⅛
28¾	21⅞	NwtBcp	1.16	4.9	7	98	23¾	23½	23½	—¼
35⅜	25⅜	NwtEnr	2.40	7.9	6	26	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	—⅝
35	23	Nwtlnd	1.75	6.8	5	1283	26¼	25⅛	25¾	—¼
46½	28½	Nwtlnd	wt			64	30	29	29½	—½
12⅜	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	10.	9	40	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	
38¾	27½	NwStW	1.40	4.7	6	3	30	29⅜	29⅞	—⅛
27¾	22¾	Norton	1.15	5.2	6	222	22¾	d22	22⅛	—⅝
21⅜	15½	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	947	15¾	d15⅝	15½	—⅜
48	35½	NortS pf1.60		4.5		8	35¾	d35¼	35¼	—¾
36¼	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.0	6	125	35⅝	35	35	—¾
		— O—O—O —								
26	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.8	9	211	25⅜	24¼	24⅞	—¾
22¾	14⅜	OakInd	.40	2.0	20	321	22⅛	20⅛	20½	—1⅜
75	38½	Oak pf	1.75	2.5		2	69½	69½	69½	
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.2	9	12	16¾	16¾	16¾	—¼
26⅛	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	7.0		1403	18⅞	17¾	17⅞	—1⅛
13½	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			151	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	—⅜
42⅞	26¾	OcciP pf2.16		7.0		3	31½	31	31	—1
84⅞	48½	OcciP pf3.60		6.3		5	60¼	57⅞	57⅞	—4⅞
82½	48¼	OcciP pf	4	6.8		3	59	59	59	
27	22	OcciP pf2.50		11.		22	23¼	23	23¼	—⅛
24	18½	OcciP pf2.12		11.		27	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
24⅞	19⅛	OcciP pf2.30		11.		6	21	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
35¼	23⅜	Ogden	1.80	6.5	5	22	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	—¾
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	429	16⅛	15⅞	16	
82	70	OhEd pf7.36		11.		z160	69	d69	69	—1
93½	77	OhEd pf8.20		10.		z1300	79¼	78½	79¼	
96¾	86	OhEd pf9.12		10.		z200	87⅜	87¼	87¼	+¼
97½	84	OhEd pf8.64		11.		z190	81¾	d80¾	80¾	—2
109	99½	OhE pf10.48		10.		z100	102	101½	101½	+½
111	102	OhE pf10.76		10.		z100	103½	103	103	—1½
83⅛	71½	OhP pfC7.60		10.		z100	73	73	73	+1½
25⅜	21¼	OhP pfG2.27		10.		1	22½	22½	22½	+¼
124	113½	OhP pfA 14		12.		z300	115¼	115¼	115¼	
123	114	OhP pfF 14		12.		z100	116½	116½	116½	+1
87¼	73½	OhP pfD7.76		10.		z1680	76⅜	74	76⅜	+1⅜
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.2	9	169	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	—¼
24⅞	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.4	6	21	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+¼
25¾	13⅝	Olin	.88	5.0	7	333	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	—½
36⅛	19	Omark	1.12	3.8	5	11	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.3	7	3	19½	19½	19½	+¼
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.1	6	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
16¾	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	20	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	50	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
9¼	7⅜	OrionC	.30	3.6	7	238	8¾	8¼	8¼	—½
23½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	7.8	5	81	18⅜	17¾	18	—⅜
33⅞	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.9	5	42	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—½
18½	13	OverhDr	.84	5.3	6	x24	16⅛	16	16	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	6.2	4	21	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
29	20¾	OverSh	.50b	2.4	4	52	21½	20⅞	21	—½
35⅞	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	138	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.6	5	367	19⅛	18¾	19	
76	60	OwnIl pf4.75		7.5		17	63½	63	63¼	—½
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.68	7.2	5	5	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
		— P—Q —								
19½	15½	PHH Gp	.64	4.0	8	52	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8	PNBMI	.82e	8.7	8	55	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	—⅞
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	7.1	6	82	27	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅛
21⅞	10⅛	PSA			6	76	16¼	15½	15½	—1
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		18	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
25½	21¾	PacGE	2.32	9.5	8	2093	24¾	24	24½	—¼
21⅞	18⅝	PacLig	2	9.5	7	98	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
57⅞	34⅛	PacLm	2.20	5.2	12	26	42½	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	9.2	7	45	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
54⅜	30¼	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	10	54⅛	54	54⅛	+⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.3	8	159	20⅞	20½	20⅝	—⅛
16¾	14	PacTT	1.40	9.4	8	68	15	14⅞	14⅞	
71¾	62	PacTT pf	6	9.4		z110	65⅛	64	64	—1
16½	10	PacTin	.80	5.4	6	10	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—¼
13⅜	6¼	PalneW	.44	6.2	4	130	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
17	12¾	PaiW pf1.30		9.6		3	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
20⅜	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.1	4	145	17⅝	17	17	—¾
8¾	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.8	10	73	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
10¾	4¾	PanAm			2	2639	6⅛	5¾	5¾	—¼
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	6.3	7	37	45⅝	44¾	44¾	—1
23⅛	14¾	Paprcft	1.14b	6.5	7	28	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅝
16¾	10¾	Pargas	1.08	8.2	12	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
22½	18⅛	ParkDr	.24	1.2	7	318	21⅛	19⅞	20⅛	—⅞
30¾	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.5	7	21	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—⅞
29⅝	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.1	9	193	29	28¼	28¼	—⅜
14¼	7	PatPtl			25	113	11¾	11	11	—¾
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.50	2.7	9	12	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
29⅝	20⅛	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	43	21½	20¾	20¾	—½
12⅝	5½	Pengo				39	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—¼
19⅛	13⅞	PenCen				305	17¾	16¾	17	—½
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	5	PenCn prB				81	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅞	2¾	PenDix				145	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
43¼	29⅝	Penney	1.76	6.0	6	514	29⅞	d29⅛	29¼	—⅝
22⅝	19	PaPL	1.92	9.3	7	77	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
51	44	PaPL pf4.40		9.9		z30	44½	44½	44½	—¼
52	44	PaPL pf4.50		9.9		z20	45½	45½	45½	+½
94½	80	PaPL pf8.40		10.		z170	83¼	82¼	82¼	—¾
112	101	PaPL pf 11		10.		z100	105½	105	105	—1½
42½	31⅛	Penwll	2.20	7.2	7	69	31⅝	d30½	30⅝	—1⅛
62¾	47½	Penw pf2.50		5.4		6	47	d46	46	—1½
26½	20	Penw pf1.60		8.0		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
34¼	26⅜	Pennzol	2	6.2	9	928	33⅛	32⅛	32⅜	—⅞
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.3	7	50	10½	10⅛	10⅜	—⅛
37⅛	31⅜	PeopGs	2.88	8.7	7	143	33⅜	33	33⅛	—¼
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.2	10	1384	24	23⅝	23¾	—¼
31	17⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.9	12	386	28⅛	27½	27½	—¾
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			7	180	9⅛	9	9	
49⅞	32⅜	Petrie	1.20a	3.2	11	333	37¾	37	37	—1
35⅞	27	Petroln	1.04	3.0	8	221	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	—¼
25⅛	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	12.		7	21⅛	20⅞	21	
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75		9.1		16	20	19¼	19¼	—⅝
39	25½	Pfizer	1.32	4.4	10	757	30	29⅝	29¾	—¼
28⅜	17½	PhelpD	.60	2.2	23	417	27⅜	26½	26¾	—⅜
19	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	336	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z60	43	42	42	—1
83	73½	PhilE pf	7	9.0		z20	78	78	78	
100⅝	85	PhilE pf8.75		10.		z1100	87	87	87	+½
87	73	PhilE pf7.80		10.		z70	76½	76½	76½	—¼
85	70	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z190	73¼	72	72	—2
28¾	17½	PhilaSub	.96	4.1	7	89	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
76¾	56	PhilMr	2.05	3.1	10	1155	65⅜	64⅝	65¼	+¼
8½	3¾	Philind	.28	6.2	5	68	4⅝	4½	4½	
13¾	9¾	Philind pf	1	9.8		3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
36⅝	27½	PhilPet	1.20	3.8	7	1729	32⅜	31⅝	32	—⅛
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	5.1	4	50	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.3	5	37	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.2	7	9	17	16⅞	17	
10¼	5⅞	Pier 1	.20	2.1	5	136	10	9¾	9¾	—¼
47¾	33	Pilsbry	1.52	4.7	7	98	33	d32	32⅛	—⅞
31½	24½	Pioner	1.92	6.6	8	94	29⅞	29¼	29¼	—⅞
22⅝	11⅝	PionrEl			10	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—1
29	18½	PitneyB	1.20	5.1	7	126	24	23½	23⅝	—⅜
25⅛	19¾	PittFrg	.90	4.5	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.2	29	2109	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
10⅞	3⅝	PlanRsc			7	157	6⅛	6	6	
23½	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.6	14	102	19¾	19	19	—⅝
32¾	6¼	Playboy	.12	.7	22	380	18⅝	16½	17⅜	—⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	1.25e	5.6	9	29	22¾	22¼	22½	+1⅛
31½	16	Pneumo	1	4.5	10	40	22⅝	22	22	—⅝
14⅞	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.5	10	381	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
60¼	23½	Polaroid	1	2.5	11	3826	41⅜	38¾	39⅜	—2⅛
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.4	6	299	17⅞	16¼	16½	—1⅜
36	18½	PopeTal	1.16	4.4	5	24	26½	26½	26½	—¼
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.2	8	45	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
20	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.6	13	62	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅛
111½	99¾	PoG pf11.50		11.		z320	104¼	103½	103½	—⅜
28⅛	23⅝	PorG pf2.60		11.		5	24¾	24¾	24¾	—⅛
39¼	23⅜	Potlich	1.16	3.8	7	74	31	30	30½	—⅜
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.8	8	93	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
47	39	PotEl pf4.04		10.		z40	40¼	40⅛	40¼	—⅛
26½	15½	Premier	.64	2.4	10	46	26⅜	26	26⅛	—⅜
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			20	247	30¼	28⅞	29½	—1⅜
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.7	12	730	81⅝	80⅝	80⅞	—⅝
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	4.1	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26¾	18¾	Proler			36	8	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	136	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
24¾	21¾	PSCol pf2.10		9.7		12	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.8	8	776	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—⅜
42¼	37	PSIn pf 3.50		9.5		z10	37	37	37	—⅜
103⅞	93⅝	PSInd pf8.52		9.1		z200	94	94	94	—⅞
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	10.	6	59	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—⅛
29¾	25	PSNH pf2.75		11.		z10	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.0	7	67	19⅝	19⅝	19½	—⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	909	21⅞	21½	21½	—⅛
16¼	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		9.7		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
59½	52¼	PSEG pf5.05		9.5		z80	53⅜	53	53	—⅜
25¼	21⅜	PSEG pf2.17		9.6		204	22½	22⅜	22½	+⅛
27¼	24½	PSEG pf2.43		9.8		21	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅛
123½	109	PSE pf12.25		11.		z300	112½	112	112	
91	79⅝	PSEG pf7.70		9.6		z2110	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛	—⅛
87⅜	76	PSEG pf7.40		9.5		z160	78	77⅝	78	—⅜
107	97	PSEG pf9.62		9.9		z70	97½	97½	97½	
10⅝	5⅛	Publick				48	6⅛	5⅝	6	—⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	38	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	4¼	PR Cem			3	22	5	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.5	8	169	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	5.1	5	78	32⅜	31	31⅞	—1¼
20⅛	14⅜	Purex	1.16	7.4	7	32	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
6¼	2⅝	PurltmFo			8	1191	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅜
30¾	19⅞	Purolir	1.28	5.1	8	819	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
27⅜	28⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.1	6	157	24	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
112⅜	104	QuaO pf9.56		8.9		z8870	107¼	107⅜	107⅜	—⅛
19⅝	12¾	QuakStO	.88	6.3	10	65	14¼	13¾	14	—⅛
25	18¾	Quanex	1	4.5	7	41	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—⅞
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.6	10	59	8⅛	7¾	7¾	
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23	RCA	1.40	5.6	7	915	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—⅞
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.7		z30	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.8		14	59½	59	59	—½
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.5	5	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
20	9	RLC	.56	4.4	4	57	13½	12¾	12¾	—⅝
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.9	8	494	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
17	4¼	Ramad	.12e	1.2	29	1820	11	10⅛	10¼	—⅜
20¾	14⅛	Rance	.76	5.3	6	55	14½	d14¼	14¼	—⅛
16¾	6⅝	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	151	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
52¼	25	RapA pf2.25		4.5		11	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+1⅛
58	31	RapA pf	3	5.3		1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+⅞
40¾	24½	Raybt	1.60b	4.6	6	233	36¾	31½	34⅜	+⅞
27¾	14¾	Raymndln	1	6.8	4	59	15⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
58¾	31¼	Raythn	1.60	3.6	9	563	45	43¾	44	—⅝
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	131	21¾	20½	20⅝	—⅞
21	12¼	RltRef	1.93	12.	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
7⅜	3½	Redman	1.60	33.	4	77	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCo	.60	7.5	7	16	8	8	8	—⅛
29¾	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.2	4	18	29⅜	29	29	—⅜
16⅝	10¾	ReichCh	.74	6.2	9	17	12⅛	11⅞	12	
41	27⅞	ReinEl	1.50	4.8	7	95	31¾	31¼	31¼	—½
39⅜	25½	ReinGp	1.60b	4.5	4	343	36	35⅛	35⅛	—⅞
59	40¼	RelG pf 2.20		4.0		3	55	55	55	+⅛
27⅜	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60		11.		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
28¾	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		6	26½	26½	26½	
23½	11¾	RepCp	.32e	1.6	4	146	21¾	20	20⅛	—⅞
30	20¾	RepFnS	1.50	5.5	5	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	—⅛
3	1⅛	RepMtg				20	2	2	2	
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.7	3	189	24¼	23⅛	23⅜	—⅞
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.7	6	52	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.8	11	360	13⅞	13	13⅛	—⅛
26⅝	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75		7.8		8	23½	22½	22½	—1
31½	18	RevcoD	.64	3.1	9	564	21½	20¾	20¾	—⅞
19⅛	10½	Revere			4	89	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
59	37⅜	Revlon	1.30	2.7	13	1967	48½	47½	47½	—⅝
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.5	8	82	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅞
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	70	18½	18	18⅞	
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.9	6	310	55⅝	54½	55⅛	—⅛
75	58¼	Revln pf2.25		3.8		2	60½	60	60	—⅜
49⅛	48⅝	Revln pf4.10		8.4		539	49	48⅞	49	+⅛
39¾	24½	RevMH	1.80	5.3	6	272	35¼	33⅝	34⅝	—1⅜
84	61½	RevM pf4.50		6.0		5	75	75	75	—⅛
25⅛	15⅝	RichCo	1.20	6.2	5	69	19¾	19⅛	19½	
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.8	8	177	22⅜	22	22	—⅜
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT	1.50	8.7	6	19	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅜
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.90	3.3	6	123	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—⅜
18⅝	12¾	RioGr pf.80		5.5		97	14⅝	14	14⅝	—⅞
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.2	7	99	19⅜	19	19	—⅛
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	7.0	6	16	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
35	22⅜	Robtsn	1.90	6.9	5	16	28⅜	27½	27½	—⅞
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.6	8	845	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.5	7	43	17⅛	16⅞	17	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.6	7	71	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	8.8	5	51	11½	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
38⅛	29⅞	Rockwl	2.40	6.7	6	237	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

New Issue
February 28, 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Minolta

minolta

Minolta Camera Co., Ltd.
Osaka

DM 70,000,000
4% Convertible Bonds due 1989

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

DAIWA EUROPE N.V.

THE TAIYO KOBE BANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON Limited

KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited

DBS-DAIWA SECURITIES International Limited

WESTLB ASIA Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
American Express Bank International Group
A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
James Capel & Co.
Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Group
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credito Italiano
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH
Daiwa Securities (HK) Limited
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E.F. Hutton International N.V.
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
International Credit Alliance, Limited Hong Kong
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Marine Midland Limited
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Finance Europe Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Rothschild Bank AG
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Saitama International (Hong Kong) Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Taiyo Kobe Finance Hong Kong Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
Wako Securities Company Limited
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUES

February 16, 1979

$250,000,000

European Investment Bank

$150,000,000
9⅝% Notes Due February 15, 1986

$100,000,000
9⅞% Bonds Due February 15, 1999

The First Boston Corporation

Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated | Goldman, Sachs & Co. | Salomon Brothers
Atlantic Capital Corporation | Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated | Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. | Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation | *Drexel Burnham Lambert* Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. | Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated | Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated | Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated | UBS Securities, Inc.
Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated | Wertheim & Co., Inc. | Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
Bear, Stearns & Co. | L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin | Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation | Basle Securities Corporation | EuroPartners Securities Corporation
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation | Banca Commerciale Italiana | Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Nationale de Paris
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations | *Crédit* Commercial de France | Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Daiwa Securities America Inc. | Robert Fleming Incorporated | Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hudson Securities, Inc. | Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated | Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise | Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
New Court Securities Corporation | The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. | Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Orion Bank Limited | Scandinavian Securities Corporation | Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale | Yamaichi International (America), Inc. | The Bank of Bermuda Limited
County Bank Limited | New Japan Securities International Inc. | Suez American Corporation

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
93¼	73⅞	RkInt pf	4.75	5.3		2	90	89	89	
40¼	29¼	RohmH	1.52	4.6	8	111	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
19⅝	7⅞	Rohrlnd			5	177	14½	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
23	15	Rollins	.60	3.6	8	32	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
67⅜	25½	Rolm			30	323	62¼	56⅝	57¼	—4⅞
		Rolm wi				14	31⅛	30	30	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper	.90	8.9	2	68	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
21½	13	Rorer	.76	5.1	11	652	16⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅞
25¼	15	Rosario	.50a	2.1	12	286	24½	23	24	
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	10	251	21⅜	20	20	—1¾
20⅞	13	RCCos	1.04	7.6	81	38	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.5	7	234	64⅞	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.3	10	277	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.9	8	37	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.1	7	16	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	13½	RyderS	.80	3.8	6	237	22½	20⅞	20⅞	—1¾
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35r	4.6	12	365	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	6.4	4	59	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
23⅜	6¼	SPSTec	.50	3.2	7	57	16¼	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.7	22	34	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅜
13	6¾	Safgdin	.32	2.9	11	250	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	440	42½	42	42	— ¼
16¼	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.4	5	70	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	5.1	13	125	26¾	25½	25½	—1
43⅜	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.6	5	48	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
72½	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		35	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.2	7	638	30	28⅞	29	—1¼
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.3	4	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21¾	9½	Sambos	.60	6.8	6	2496	9⅝	d 8½	8⅞	— ⅝
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	233	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	7.1	20	109	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.3	8	109	18¾	17¾	17¾	—1¼
39½	29½	SFeInd	2.20	6.6	6	353	34	33⅛	33⅜	—1⅛
40½	22¾	SFeInt	.72	2.7	10	372	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
19⅝	13	SgtWel	.88	6.3	7	8	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	SaulRE				61	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
8½	3½	SavASlp			18	99	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
15	6⅜	SavOnD	.36	4.4	6	141	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
13⅝	10⅜	SavEIP	1	9.1	4	12	11¼	11	11	— ¼
24¾	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.8	3	159	13½	12⅞	13	— ½
8⅝	4⅜	Saxon			7	335	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
6	2⅞	Schaefer				45	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ½
38	26⅝	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	518	29⅞	29	29	— ⅝
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	4.1	24	388	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
103¾	64⅛	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	17	666	100	97¼	97⅞	—3
21⅜	16	SCOA	.80	4.3	7	76	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
6⅝	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.6		43	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
36⅞	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.9	6	43	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
21¼	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.5	7	47	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
19¼	12⅞	ScottP	.84	5.0	7	656	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.8	7	101	11⅝	10¾	11¼	— ½
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.3	6	31	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8½	Scud pf	.81e	9.3		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	11⅜	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
36⅞	16⅜	SeaConf	.42	2.2	5	610	20⅞	18⅞	19	—1⅞
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.8	5	146	25⅞	24¾	25	— ⅜
15½	7	SeabWA	.40b	3.1	5	151	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ¾
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.4	7	1216	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
30¾	20⅞	Seagrm	1.12	3.8	11	261	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Seaprv	.17e	1.2	8	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29¼	14¾	SealPw	1.10	5.6	6	21	19¾	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.3	9	559	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
28⅛	19¼	Sears	1.28	6.4	8	2121	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			5	92	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
48¼	25½	Sedco	.64	2.4	8	72	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅛	SelgLt	1.20b	9.8	6	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.6	5	45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅜	7⅜	Shaksp	.48	5.3	6	33	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28¾	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.3	5	54	14½	14	14	— ⅜
34½	17⅜	Shapell	.15	.6	3	13	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
17½	5⅝	ShearH	.40	4.2	3	184	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
37⅜	29	ShellOil	2	5.9	6	794	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
51¾	37¾	ShellT	1.33e	2.5	11	6	u52½	52¼	52½	+ ¾
14⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.7	4	130	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf	1.35	8.1		4	17	16⅞	16½	— ¼
31⅞	19⅞	Shrwin			28	61	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	7	44	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.7	5	360	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
38⅞	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.7	6	55	32	31⅛	31¼	— ⅜
21⅝	8⅛	SimPrec	.24	1.6	12	59	15¼	14⅝	15	— ½
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.1	11	626	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ¼
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	6.0	4	334	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
38¾	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		7	32¼	31⅞	32	
30⅞	20⅛	Skaggs	.80	3.2	8	82	26	25⅝	25⅞	—1
29½	11⅛	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	10	85	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	7	313	10½	10¼	10⅜	
24⅞	14⅛	SmithA	1.40	8.0	3	13	17½	17⅜	17½	
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.1	8	113	45⅛	44½	44⅝	— ½
102½	48⅝	Smtkin	2.40	2.8	16	276	87½	85¾	85⅝	—1⅜
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.2	4	45	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ½
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.5	12	61	37⅜	36¾	37	— ⅜
9¾	7	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	13	246	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
21½	18½	SooLin			6	44	18⅝	d17⅛	18	— ½
6½	2⅝	SoAtlTr				44	3⅝	3½	3½	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.8	8	78	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.0	8	1	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
45⅜	24⅜	Souldwn	.60	1.5	7	68	40¼	38½	38¾	—2⅛
15⅝	10½	SoerBk	.60	4.9	6	17	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoelPS	1.17t	15.	7	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅜	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.4	8	254	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
17⅜	13¾	SouthnCo	1.54	11.	9	973	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
20⅞	17¾	SolnGE	1.52	8.4	6	98	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
38⅞	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.7	7	149	34⅛	33¼	33½	—1⅜
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.6	6	38	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.7	6	325	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.6	6	49	49½	48½	48½	—1
29¾	28	SoRy pf	2.60	9.4		z10	27⅝	d27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.7	8	22	23½	23	23	— ¼
34¾	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.7	9	73	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	
57½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.8	16	151	56⅞	55¾	55⅜	— ¾
17½	17⅛	SwtAir n	.28	1.6	5	107	u17⅛	d16⅝	17	— ⅜
29⅞	24	SwtBsh	1.24	5.2	6	133	24	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	2.0	5	189	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	— ⅝
32½	20	SwtFl pf	1.50	5.1		29	30½	29½	29½	—1
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.2	9	102	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	SparlF	.40	2.7	7	85	16	15	15	—1
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	4.8	12	20	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpeclPh			15	206	23¾	22	22⅜	—1⅜
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.7	5	15	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
49⅞	32⅝	SprryR	1.32	2.9	7	774	46⅛	45½	45⅝	— ¾
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.8	6	x134	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	463	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅞
37⅜	22	Squibb	1.08	3.3	13	736	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	—1⅛
13⅝	11¾	StaRite	.70	5.8	6	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23	16½	Staley	1	4.8	16	178	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
29⅞	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.6	9	754	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
35	19½	StBPnt	.56	2.8	9	184	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20½	11⅞	StdMotA	.64	4.2	8	13	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
48⅞	37¼	StOilCl	2.80	6.3	7	2001	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞	— ¼
58½	44	StOInd	3	5.6	7	673	54⅝	53¾	53⅞	—1
50	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.9	12	1022	48⅜	47¼	47⅜	—1⅜
64	57⅛	SOOh pf	3.75	6.5		z160	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	
12¼	6¼	StPacCp	.50b	6.5	4	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.2	7	30	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.5	7	28	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
30	22¾	Starret	1.32	4.4	6	7	u30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ¼
5⅝	3½	StMulInv			22	80	5	4¾	4⅝	— ¼
12½	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	10.		46	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
49¼	36	StaufCh	2	5.1	7	41	39	38⅝	39	
13	8½	SterchI	.56a	5.7	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	6¼	SterIBcp	.66	9.3	4	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	4.9	10	739	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
4⅞	3½	SterPre	.12b	3.7	11	70	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25½	12⅞	Sterndnt	.50	2.0	11	131	25	24¼	24½	— ½
18⅛	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	5	66	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	7.0	6	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	84	29⅝	28¼	28½	—1⅛
54¼	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	6.0	8	13	46	46	46	
28	10⅛	StonCon	.60	2.3	20	152	27⅜	25⅝	26	—1⅛
20⅜	13⅛	StopShp	1.10	7.3	4	54	16	15	15	—1⅛
38⅛	17⅞	StorTec			14	823	32⅛	30⅝	31	—1¼
35¾	22⅛	StorerB	1.30	4.3	8	100	31⅛	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
17¾	12½	StridRIt	1.08	7.9	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	27⅝	StuWor	1.25	4.5	5	90	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.9	12	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.4	6	69	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	22	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	
27½	19	SunEI	.60	2.6	14	158	24⅜	23	23	—1⅛
47⅜	35¼	SunCo	2.80	6.5	6	196	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
48⅝	36⅞	SunC pf	2.25	5.0		26	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.0	6	319	20	19½	19⅞	
24⅞	19	Sundstr	.80	3.6	7	41	23¼	22¼	22½	— ⅜
69¾	50	Sunds pf	3.50	6.3		1	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
15⅛	9	SunsM	.20e	1.3	27	541	u15½	15¼	15¼	
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	100	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
344½	241	SuprOil	2.80	.9	36	19	333	328	328	—7
16⅝	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.7	5	85	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅜
31	19⅜	Supm pf	1.30	5.2		1	25	25	25	— ½
13⅛	5	Supscp				31	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.90e	9.9	9	51	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.5	6	30	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ⅜
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.4	7	24	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
40½	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.2		2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
16	7⅛	Systron	.10	1.1	8	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
		— T—T—T —								
20⅞	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.9	11	141	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
42⅞	31	TRW	1.80	5.4	6	513	34¾	33½	33⅝	— ½
92¾	69⅛	TRW pf	4.40	5.9		3	75⅜	74	74	—1½
81	64¼	TRW pr	4.50	6.9		3	66	65½	65½	—1½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	3.1	7	69	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
5	1¾	Talcott				3	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅜	Talley	1	9.2	6	41	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21½	16½	TampE	1.32	7.5	7	88	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			7	1553	23⅜	22⅜	22½	—1¼
30⅞	13½	Tandycft			11	111	25½	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅞
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.26	2.9	49	122	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
15½	7⅜	Tchncolr	.60	5.4	8	70	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			10	184	11½	11⅛	11½	
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	14	265	51½	50⅜	50½	—1⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Telecor			7	15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
126⅜	71¼	Teledn	9.14t	8.2	6	829	113⅞	110¼	111½	—2
14⅞	8¼	Telprmt			16	559	13⅛	12	12¼	— ⅜
9¼	3	Telex			10	462	5⅛	4⅝	5	
34½	28¼	Tenneco	2.20	7.5	7	767	29¾	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.8		51	83⅝	83½	83⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	6⅝	Tesoro			5	598	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	10.		39	22	21	21¼	— ½
27⅜	22⅝	Texaco	2	8.3	7	1159	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
41¾	35	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	125	37	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.9	7	46	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
27¾	25⅝	TxET pf	2.40	9.1		618	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
30¼	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	10.		8	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.9	7	181	38⅝	37⅞	38	
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.1	5	63	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
92½	61⅜	TexInst	2	2.5	13	378	79⅞	78⅝	79¼	— ⅝
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt			19	836	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.1	9	138	34½	33⅝	34	— ⅝
57	41⅛	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	15	46	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.4	8	254	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Texsgulf	1.20	5.2	17	238	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
44⅝	35⅝	Texgif pf	3	7.1		6	42½	42	42½	
13½	2⅛	Texfi Ind			9	183	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ½
35	23	Textron	1.80	7.6	5	295	24⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.4		7	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	20⅞	Textr pf	1.40	6.6		56	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
39⅜	24⅛	Thiokol	1.30	4.1	7	40	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	34	ThmBet	1.52	3.6	13	x14	42	41⅜	42	+ ⅜
14⅞	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.8	5	16	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.3	5	18	24¼	23⅞	24	
16	7⅜	Thrifty	.52	3.9	11	48	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
34⅝	17¼	Ticor	1.28	3.5	9	2474	u36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+3⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.8	8	169	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
34⅝	16⅛	TigerInt	.60	3.0	5	761	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—1⅛
50¾	34⅝	TimeIn	1.50	3.8	7	176	40	39	39	— ⅜
35⅛	27¾	Timl pfA	1.57	5.3		2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
32⅞	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.6		17	29½	28¼	28¼	—1
35¼	22⅞	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	174	30⅝	29½	30	— ⅛
56¼	41⅞	Timkn	3	5.8	7	20	51½	51⅛	51⅛	+ ½
9	5	TobinP				10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
34½	12¾	ToddSh			7	619	25⅛	24	24	—1¼
19½	12⅞	Tokheim	.60	3.5	8	77	17⅛	16¾	17	— ½
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	10.	8	48	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
26¾	21½	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		6	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp				14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	3.7	7	5	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
25⅞	17⅞	ToroCo	.72	3.1	3	122	25	22⅝	23	—1⅜
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.2	7	100	19	18	18½	—1½
21⅜	17½	Trane			7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.1	6	49	30¼	29⅝	29¾	— ⅜
30⅝	12	TWC			2	997	15	14	14⅛	—1⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf	1.90	12.		16	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅞	Transm	1	6.2	5	494	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.9		12	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
25⅞	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.6	5	636	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
12⅜	7½	Transcn	.60	5.2	7	58	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
79	73½	TrGP pf	6.65	8.4		z350	79	78	79	+1
104¾	97¼	TrG pf	10.32	10.		z50	99⅛	99	99	
27⅜	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
18¼	11⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	30	15½	15½	15½	
29⅞	19⅝	Tranwy	1.60	8.2	5	x63	19⅝	d19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
40½	28¾	Travlrs	2.08	6.0	4	992	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	33	Travelr pf	2	5.3		20	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
20⅞	16¾	TriCon	2.07e	12.		109	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
31½	27⅝	TriCn pf	2.50	8.9		6	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM			6	30	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	7½	Triatnd	.10r	1.2		25	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
24⅛	14¾	TriaPc	.72	4.2	6	96	18	17	17	— ⅞
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.16	2.0	8	45	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
25	15⅝	Trintyin	1	5.2	6	112	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ½
17¼	14⅞	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	49	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ½
40⅜	21⅞	TCFox	1.40a	3.8	5	1301	37	35¼	36⅝	+1½
24½	15⅞	TwinDs	1	5.0	7	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
23¼	13⅛	TycoLab	.80	4.8	3	59	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.8	8	110	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
40½	17	Tymshr			14	598	34⅞	32⅜	33⅛	—1½
		— U—U—U —								
45⅛	19⅞	UAL	1	4.2	2	1542	24⅜	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
22⅜	16⅛	UGI	1.56	8.7	6	54	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
30	25⅞	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z50	27	27	27	—1
22⅜	14	UMC	1.20	8.3	6	106	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr				15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.0	6	137	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco	.76	7.0	6	28	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
30	12⅞	UnBncp	.92	3.3	11	183	28⅜	28	28	
51⅝	36½	UCamp	2.40	5.0	10	189	49⅝	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.7	6	783	36⅝	36⅜	36½	— ¼
11⅛	6⅜	UnCmrce	.20	2.3	11	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	5.1	6	165	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
15¾	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	124	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	10.		z20	43½	43½	43½	— ½
77	75	UnEl pfL	8	11.		z1000	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
86	74⅝	UnEl pfH	8	11.		1	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅜
60⅞	46⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.0	7	838	60⅝	60	60	— ⅛
60¼	41⅛	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	449	56⅝	56	56⅛	— ⅜
8½	5	Uniroyal			166	412	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
84	42	Uniryl pf	8	14.		z1110	59⅜	59⅛	58¼	—1¼
15½	6¼	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	103	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.9	5	85	37⅛	35⅜	35¾	—1⅛
24½	14⅛	UFInCal	1.13	5.5	4	46	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅛	UnGriy	.12	.6	7	229	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
29⅛	22½	Utllum	2.56	11.	8	35	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
19⅛	8¾	UnitIm	.22	2.0	5	47	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅛	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.2	5	17	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	UnPkMn				8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅛	UnRefg	.72	3.5	4	47	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	14⅛	USFoS	1.58e	10.		5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
37⅛	29	USFId	2	6.4	4	589	31⅜	31	31¼	— ½
33⅜	21	USGyps	2	7.0	5	490	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.1		12	26¼	25¾	25¼	—1
13½	6¼	USHom	.52	5.7	3	197	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅜	USInd	.64	8.0	5	237	8¼	8	8	— ¼
20⅛	12⅜	USLeasg	.52	3.7	5	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
7	4⅜	US Rty				137	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.32	6.5	5	144	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
36⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.2	8	816	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅜
37	27⅝	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	x10	32	31¾	32	+ ½
52⅜	33⅝	UnTech	2.20	6.1	7	1153	36½	35½	35⅞	— ⅜
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.8		63	50½	49¾	49¾	—1½
20	17⅞	UniTel	1.44	7.5	7	207	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
29½	26½	UnITl pf	1.50	5.2		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
24¼	21⅛	UniT 2pf	1.50	6.3		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
23¼	10⅜	Unitrod	.25	1.3	11	140	21⅜	19½	19¾	—1⅞
9⅞	6⅜	Univar	.56	8.0	6	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	5.2	8	78	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
24	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	20	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
56	32⅞	Upjohn	1.52	3.8	9	480	42	40⅛	40½	—1⅛
25	16½	USLIFE	.64	3.0	6	339	21¾	21	21	— ¾
11¼	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.5		21	10⅛	10	10⅛	
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	10	155	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
31¼	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.8		18	28⅝	28½	28½	
24¼	20¾	UtPL pf	2.04	9.5		1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21⅛	16½	VF Cp	1.43	7.6	6	12	18⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.4	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9¾	4¾	Valleyln	.40	7.3	17	60	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.1	5	13	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.5	58	234	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	7½	Varo	.32	4.1	4	147	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¼	16⅛	Veeco	.40	2.3	7	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	4	Vendo				15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅞	1¾	Venice				20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14¾	11⅜	VestSe	1.36e	11.		30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	17⅛	Viacom	.25	.9	14	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅜	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.9	7	350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
86⅞	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z60	74⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
99½	86	VaEP pf	8.84	10.		z50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104½	94½	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅞	27	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
86⅝	75½	VaE pfJ	7.72	10.		z100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	70¼	VaEP pf	7.20	10.		z130	73⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84½	71¾	VaEP pf	7.45	10.		z40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	7¾	Vornado			54	252	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	8½	VulcInc	.68	5.4	5	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	30	31½	31	31	[illegible]
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.3	5	14	15	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
49	45½	WabR pf	4.50	9.9		z30	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	264	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3½	WachRlv				13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt	.32		9	13	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30½	17¼	Walgrn	1.40	5.8	6	35	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	27⅝	WlkrA	1.60a	4.6	7	31	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.6	8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.5	4	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	6.0	5	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.4		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅜	7⅛	WardFd			9	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.7	7	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.3	7	116	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32½	22⅞	WarnrL	1.20	5.2	9	942	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.8	9	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	19⅞	WshNat	1.20	5.0	6	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37¼	20¾	WashSt	1.40	3.7	15	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24¼	20⅜	WshWt	2.08	9.2	6	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅞	19⅝	WasteM	.50	1.8	11	182	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	29	[illegible]	19	19	[illegible]
7½	4¾	WayGos	.48	6.7	7	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	16	WayG pf	1.60	9.6		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	4¾	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.1	13	672	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	27⅝	WeisMkt	1.20	3.4	9	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33¼	24⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.4	5	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	10.	8	15	[illegible]	12	12	— ⅜
52½	45	WPP pf	4.50	9.3		z20	48⅝	48⅝	[illegible]	+ ½
40	31½	WPtPe	2.80	6.4	5	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	8¾	WstctT	.80	7.7	9	17	10⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	5.0	3	345	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.2		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.7	5	868	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	20¼	WnCorA	.40	1.6	9	72	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅝	24⅛	WPacIn	1	2.5		66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.6	24	204	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.0	7	322	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	10.		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.9		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅛	9¾	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	21	WUTl pf	2.56	11.		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6298 Abitibi	$19	18½	19	+ ⅜
50 Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
2800 Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
300 Agra Ind A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
0998 Alta Gas A	$17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
100 Alta Nat	$50½	50½	50½	
5240 Am Banza	$23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
6850 Anares W A	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
6325 Atco A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
0675 BP Can	$24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
8950 Bank N S	$24⅝	24⅛	24½	
1000 Baton B	$14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
250 Beth Cop A	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
4642 Bralor Res	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
1150 Bramalea	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
2070 Brenda M	$17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
3050 BCFP	$21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
5121 BC Phone	$17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
5381 Brunswk	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
400 Budd Auto	$9	9	9	
250 CAE A	$21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
4150 Cad Fry	$10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
4045 Cal Pow A	$40⅛	39¾	40⅛	— ⅛
2950 Camflo	$14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
4500 C Nor West	$10	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
925 C Patrs C	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
1900 Can Perm	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	
1875 Can Trust A	$24½	24	24½	— ⅜
2078 C Tung	$21⅞	21¾	21¾	
2300 C Coblesy A	$19⅝	19½	19½	
700 Cdn Cel	$9	9	9	+ ¼
6507 CI Bk Com	$28⅛	27¾	28⅛	— ⅛
2938 Cdn Tire A	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
500 C Ulties	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
400 Canbra	420	410	410	— 5
650 Candel Oil	$37⅜	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
2250 Cassiar	$10⅛	10	10	
3950 Celanese	55	490	490	— 5
4250 C Holiday I	$9⅜	9¼	9¼	
6300 Can Distrb	$10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
5811 Cons Gas	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅜
2706 Con Fardy	330	325	325	— 5
2100 Comwest	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4600 Craigmt	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	
100 Crush Intl	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
5750 Cyprus	$14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ¼
8280 Czar Res	$7¼	6⅞	7	
3460 Daon Dev	$11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
190 Daon A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7938 Denison	$22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 26, 1979

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8500 Dicknsn	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7420 D Bridge	$30½	30	30	— ⅜
5394 Dofasco A	$31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
2375 Dom Store	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
2852 Du Pont	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1000 Dylex L A	$15	15	15	— ⅛
6120 East Mal	177	170	170	— 8
2150 Electham A	460	455	460	+ 5
5500 Emco	$9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
30610 Falcon C	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
550 Fibrg Nik A	$40⅝	40½	40⅝	
3140 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
700 Francana	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
1400 G M Res	435	425	425	— 5
200 G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2600 G Distrb w	275	275	275	
9100 Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8½	
100 Goodyear	$19	19	19	
50 Grafl G	$40	40	40	— ¼
154500 Granduc	195	172	193	+24
444 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
200 GL Forest	$46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
10212 Greyhnd	$20	19⅞	20	
425 H Group A	410	410	410	+10
700 Hard Crp A	375	375	375	
15225 Harlequin	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ¼
1600 Hawker A	$10	10	10	
906 Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14004 H Bay Co	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
6125 IAC	$17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
1700 Indal	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	
1800 Inland Gas	$11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
842 Int Mogul	$6¼	6	6	— ⅜
7050 Int Pipe A	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
1450 Ivaco A	$14¼	14	14⅛	
1010 Jannock	$23¼	23	23	
8915 Kaiser Re	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
4900 Kam Kotia	475	470	475	+25
1200 Kelsey H	$24⅛	24	24	— ½
9662 Kerr A A	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
2929 Labatt A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
48 Lab Min	$40½	40½	40½	— ½
13750 Lacana	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2950 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
900 LL Lac	290	290	290	
50 Lob Co A	455	455	455	—20
50 Lob Co B	450	450	450	+ 5
200 Loeb M	$9½	9½	9½	
4400 MICC	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
1070 Mclon H A	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
33384 MB Ltd	$23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
150 Malami A	$19	19	19	
6255 Molson A	$25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
3530 Molson B	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
15383 Moore	$35¾	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
5115 Murphy	$16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
100 Nat Trust	$22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
27831 Noranda A	$43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
11309 Norcen	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
600 NTecm B w	$22½	22¼	22¼	
100 Nowsco W	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
19199 Oakwood P	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
11150 Ocelot B	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
2200 Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4535 Page Pet	$11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
1000 Pamour A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9985 PanCan P	$44	43¾	44	
34300 Pembina	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2788 Pelfalina	$24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
4605 Pine Point	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
8850 Place G	265	253	260	— 2
1300 Placer	$26⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
100 Pam	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
449 Redpath A	$14⅛	14¼	14¼	
11007 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5887 Reichhold	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
19350 Revnu Prp	159	150	159	+12
1450 Roman	$30½	30	30	— ⅛
100 Rothman	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
31700 Sceptre	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅜
9800 Scotts A	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7472 Shell Can	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
4504 Sherritt A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3270 Simpsons	240	235	240	
5578 Simpsn S A	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1050 Slater Stl	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27420 Southm	$27¼	27	27	
150 St Brodcst	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
20545 Stelco A	$28⅞	28⅝	28¾	
425 Steep R	390	380	390	+ 5
200 Talcorp A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3400 Teck Cor A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
1665 Teck Cor B	$13⅜	13⅛	13	— ⅛
300 Teledyne	$8	8	8	— ⅛
700 Thom N A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
6700 Tor Dm Bk	$22⅛	22	22⅛	
1600 Torstar B	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4325 Traders A	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
15935 Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
12844 TrCan PL	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
71995 UGas A	$10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4839 Union Oil	$24⅜	24½	24½	+ ¼
1500 U Keno	$10⅝	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
1500 U Siscoe	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
259 Un Carbid	$20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
11255 Verstl Cor	$12	11¾	12	+ ¼
3500 Vestgron	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
700 Voyager P	$23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
150 Weldwod	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
2800 West Mine	$6⅛	6	6	
2360 Weston	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
9390 Woodwd A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
100 Yk Bear	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 4,146,695 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

[illegible]mev 8-87	92	93
[illegible]shland 7½-82	95½	96½
[illegible]ustralia 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
[illegible]ustralia 8¾-91	94¼	95¼
[illegible]ustralia 8¼-92	88¾	89¾
Tokyo 7⅝-84	90⅝	91⅜
[illegible]arclays 8½-92	90	91
CHyd. 7¾-85	89¾	90¾
[illegible]ell Can 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
FCE 8¾-83	96	97
[illegible]razil 9¼-84	95	96
[illegible]rit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
[illegible]rokenHill 8-85	91	92
[illegible]c Berm. 8¼-84	93½	94½
[illegible]n NatlR 8⅞-86	91½	92½
[illegible]arbongs 8¾-81	95¼	97¼
[illegible]tvInvest 8¾-84	93	94
[illegible]ns Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
[illegible]noco 8-86	94¾	95¾
[illegible]tler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
[illegible]EC 8¼-82	94½	95½
[illegible]EC 7¾-84	90½	91½
[illegible]S 8¾-81	97	98
[illegible]S 8¾-97	90	91
[illegible]B 8¼-83	93½	94½
[illegible]B 8-84	92¼	93¼
[illegible]f Acult. 8¼-85	92	93
[illegible]MI 9¼-89	93	94
[illegible]icsson 8½-89	91¼	92¼
[illegible]sso 8-86 nov	97	98
[illegible]rafima 8½-83	95	96
[illegible]at 8-82	92¾	93¾
[illegible]rst Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
[illegible]tovarken 6½-87	90½	91½
[illegible]ould 9¾-83	99½	100½
[illegible]ifWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
[illegible]amersley 8½-84	94½	95½
[illegible]me Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
[illegible]I 8¼-87	91	92
[illegible]E Cndo 9-82	97¼	98¼
[illegible]J.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
[illegible]dde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
[illegible]ickums 8-83	94¼	95¼
[illegible]anitoba 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
[illegible]chelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾

Midld Intl 8¾-86	94¾	95¼
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	98¼	99¼
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
QuebProv 8½-81	96	97
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
SaabScania 8½-89	89½	90½
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Stind 8⅝-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¼	94¼
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89½	90½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Utah 8-87	97	98
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	104½	106½
Beatrice 6¼-91	100½	102½
Beatrice 4½-92	85	87
Beecham 6¾-92	103¼	104¼
Boots 6¾-93	91½	93½
Borden 6¾-91	94½	96½
Borden 5-92	83½	85½
BroadHale 4⅞-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
Chevron 5-88	142	144
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62	64
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	87	89
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	121½	123½
Cumminl 6¼-86	85	87
Dartind 4¾-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	88	90
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
GenElec 4¼-87	78	80
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honneywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	92¼	93¼
INA 6-97	87½	89½
ISE 6¾-89	85	87
ITT 4¾-97	76	78
Jusco 6-92	123¾	124¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	145¼	146¼
Mitsui 7¼-90	N.Q.	N.Q.
MorganJP 4¼-87	90	92
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
Owensill 4½-87	98	100
PenneyJC 4½-87	73	75
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4⅞-83	140	142
Revlon 4¾-87	120	122
Sperry 4¼-88	92	94
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	98	100
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75½	77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	95.16	88.76
Previous	95.17	88.76

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
300	Asbestos	$49	49	49	—1
6650	Basic Res	$6	5¾	6	
200	Cdn Ind	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
200	Canron	$26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
10248	Con Bath	$13⅜	13	13½	+ ½
2420	FCA Inl	300	290	295	—5
100	Power Cp	$25	25	25	—4
2440	Royal Bk	$41¼	40	41	+ ¼

Total sales 600,679 shares.

European Gold Markets

February 27, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	247.80	247.90	—0.70
Zurich	249.125	248.125	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	250.54	N.A.	+2.04

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Thorn Electrical Industries Limited

has acquired through merger

Modutec, Incorporated

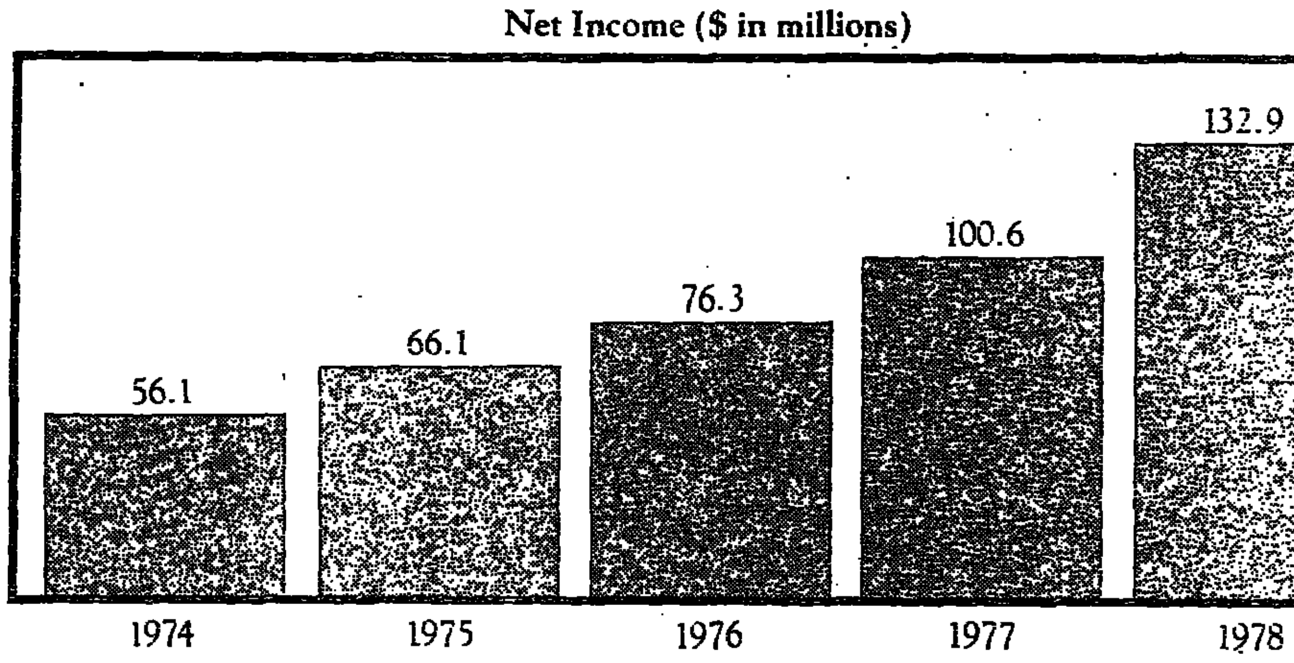
The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Modutec, Incorporated.

Wertheim & Co. International, Inc.

February 28, 1979

Security Pacific keeps on growing.

Net Income ($ in millions)



Security Pacific Corporation Financial Highlights

	3 months ended Dec. 31 1977	1978	Increase	12 months ended Dec. 31 1977	1978	Increase
Net income	$26,161,000	$34,883,000	33%	$100,638,000	$132,907,000	32%
Per share*						
Net income	1.02	1.35	32%	3.93	5.18	32%
Dividend paid	0.32	0.375**	17%	1.25	1.50**	20%

At Dec. 31

	1977	1978	Increase
Assets	$18,717,000,000	$21,633,000,000	16%
Deposits	$14,884,000,000	$16,968,000,000	14%
Loans	$11,823,000,000	$14,208,000,000	20%

*Reflects 20% stock dividend effective January 30, 1979.
**Increased to $.45 per quarter effective January 30, 1979, equal to $1.80 annually.

Security Pacific Corporation is the holding company for Security Pacific National Bank, tenth largest in the U.S. We are headquartered in Los Angeles, the most dynamic market in the United States and a principal Pacific Rim trading center.

Our international banking group serves over 75 countries through 36 branches and offices in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, Australia and Latin America.

We also operate separate subsidiaries that provide equipment leasing, mortgage banking, consumer and commercial finance, venture capital, pension fund management and a broad range of financial services.

We invite you to write for:
- 1978 annual report and 1979 quarterly reports
- Current quarterly Economic Report
- California International Trade Report
- Information about Security Pacific commercial banking services

Write to: General Manager, Security Pacific National Bank, at any of these addresses:
2 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DF
Ulmenstrasse 30, 6000 Frankfurt 17
Avenue de Arts 19H, 1040 Brussels
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris 2

Security Pacific Corporation common stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, beginning March 14, 1979.

SECURITY PACIFIC CORPORATION

® SERVICE MARK OWNED BY SECURITY PACIFIC CORPORATION

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24¾	[illegible]	Weyhrg	1.08	6.1	5	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	
31¼	[illegible]	Weyerhr	1	3.6	9	757	29⅝	28	28⅛	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Weyr pf2.80		6.8		27	41¼	40⅝	41	—¾
[illegible]	27	WheelF	1.20	4.0	8	65	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	—¾
[illegible]	32	WheelF pf2		5.9		20	33¾	33¾	33¾	—¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	WheelPit			4	101	16⅜	16	16¼	—⅛
[illegible]	40	WhelPit pf6		12		z20	48½	48½	48½	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	WhelPit pf5		12		z40	40¼	40¼	40¼	
24¼	[illegible]	Whirlpl	1.20	6.7	7	282	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
24¼	16¾	WhitC	1.30	6.8	4	90	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—¾
44	[illegible]	WhitC pfC	3	7.9		1	37¾	37¾	37¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whittkr				424	7⅝	7	7¼	—⅛
18¼	[illegible]	Whittak	.50	4.1	5	441	12⅛	11¼	12¼	—¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wickes	.92	6.7	4	120	14¾	13¾	13¾	—1
12	[illegible]	Wieboldt	.44	4.5	9	7	9	8⅞	9	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.7	37	481	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅝
40	27	Willms pf	.60	2.6		1	30½	30½	30½	—1¼
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	165	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	—⅛
31¼	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	18	29¾	29½	29½	—¼
45	41	WinDx B				1	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			36	446	3¾	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
12⅞	9¼	WinterJ	1	10	12	19	10	9⅞	9⅞	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.6	7	181	26½	26	26⅛	—⅜
106	97½	WisE pf8.90		9.0		z60	98¾	98¾	98¾	—½
93¼	82¼	WisE pf7.75		9.2		z250	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+1⅛
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.5	6	10	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
21¼	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.0	9	23	19½	19⅝	19½	
21¼	17⅜	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	76	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.8	5	47	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
90	67	Witco pf2.65		3.3		5	80	80	80	+4
17½	10	WittrR	.80	7.4	4	99	11⅝	10¾	10¾	—⅞
13⅝	5	WolvrW	.30	3.0	8	212	10⅞	9⅝	10⅛	—¾
19¾	12⅛	Wometc	.60	4.1	8	76	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	—¼
31⅝	15⅜	WoodPt	.48	1.8	12	271	27⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—1¼
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.3	5	406	19¾	19¼	19¼	—¼
12⅜	4⅝	WorldAir			41	32	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—½
77½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	6	37	65	64½	64½	—½
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.45	4.7	6	31	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	—¾
19⅛	10⅞	Wylain	.80	6.5	6	24	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.3	5	75	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	—½
64	40½	Xerox	2.40	4.5	9	1108	55⅛	52¾	53⅛	—2⅛
50⅝	25⅛	XTRA	1.04	3.6	3	359	30¾	28	28½	—2½
17	15¾	XTRA wi				11	15⅛	d14¼	14¼	—1¾
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	25	19⅜	18¾	18¾	—1
21⅞	14⅜	ZaleCo	1	6.4	7	69	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—½
18⅝	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	2.4	16	195	13⅜	12¾	12¾	—⅞
17⅞	8⅞	ZayreCp			4	256	11¼	10¾	10⅞	—¾
19⅝	11⅞	ZenithR	1	7.4	11	397	14	13¾	13½	—½
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	5.4	6	32	15⅛	14½	14¾	—¼

Speeding Up the Growth Process

In the New Switzerland of the West

Research and timing are the keys, and detailed reports prepared for members and clients of World Investors Group of Costa Rica S.A. have caught all the vital turns of a momentous period of change. We sold the hard currencies at their late-October highs of last year and moved into collapsing New York growth stocks and options which in some cases have doubled and tripled. Reprints of turn-of-year studies mapping the major growth industries and movements of '79 will be sent to you upon receipt of the coupon below—plus descriptions of our three basic areas of service—growth-investment portfolio management, commodity-account management and the operation of commodity and currency pools which offer the smaller investor participation in the big league futures-market plays.

WORLD INVESTORS GROUP OF COSTA RICA S.A.
P.O. Box 4,657,
San Jose, Costa Rica.

[illegible]

Name ....
Address ....
Phone ....

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra lb	N.A	N.Q
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.27	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ in. yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1hvy Pitt.	108-109	71-72
Lead spot. lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect. lb	0.95½-96	0.63½
Tin (Straits). lb	7.3307	5.8774
Zinc. E St L Basis. lb	0.37½	0.29-30
Silver N.Y. oz	7.520	4.968
Gold N.Y. oz	248.15	182.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) February 27, 1979	1,053.20 f	889.70

p — Preliminary
f — Final
n — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.20	6.35	6.20	6.29	+.09
Apr	6.35	6.39	6.30	6.35	—.05
May	7.25	7.28	7.11	7.15	—.07
Nov	5.80	5.80	5.79	5.80	+.01
Mar	6.55	6.76	6.55	6.65	+.11
May	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.15	

Est sales: 2,356; sales Mon 1,905

Total open interest Mon. 14,375 off 139 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	126.95	127.00	125.75	126.13	—1.22
May	127.50	127.50	125.75	125.92	—1.82
Jul	127.50	128.00	125.50	125.70	—2.55
Sep	129.20	129.20	125.50	125.85	—2.65
Dec	127.50	127.50	126.50	126.63	—1.87

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	127.00	127.00	126.75	126.86	—1.14
May	127.50	127.50	126.50	126.56	—1.83

Est. sales. 1,530, sales Mon. 1,148.

Total open interest Mon. 7,949 up 148 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.24	8.25	8.02	8.04	—0.26
May	8.73	8.75	8.62	8.69	—0.08
Jul	9.00	9.03	8.90	8.98	—0.03
Sep	9.18	9.21	9.08	9.16	—0.04
Oct	9.32	9.32	9.21	9.24	—0.08
Mar	9.99	9.99	9.87	9.88	—0.12
May	10.00	10.10	10.00	10.08	—0.11

Est. sales: 6,590. sales Mon. 6,268

Total open interest Mon 35,612 off 343 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	155.00	157.20	155.00	156.40	+0.25
May	158.60	160.25	158.50	158.75	—1.00
Jul	160.25	161.50	159.75	160.00	—1.25
Sep	161.75	163.15	161.75	161.60	—1.20
Dec	163.50	164.90	163.40	163.60	—1.30

Est sales 466; sales Mon 1,066.

Total open interest Mon. 6,433 off 33 from Fri

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	107.60	108.00	107.20	107.60	+0.40
May	108.60	108.75	108.10	108.50	+0.45
Jul	109.50	109.90	109.20	109.40	+0.25
Sep	110.00	110.10	109.60	109.90	+0.10
Nov	106.50	106.60	106.50	106.80	+0.10
Jan	103.60	104.00	103.60	103.95	+0.25
Mar	103.90	104.45	103.80	104.45	+0.45
May	104.00	104.30	104.00	104.45	+0.25

Est sales. 350; sales Mon. 540

Total open interest Mon. 8,484 off 46 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON. No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	63.03	63.38	62.85	62.85	—0.25
May	65.80	65.92	65.05	65.09	—0.86
Jul	67.80	67.95	67.05	67.12	—0.83
Oct	66.65	66.65	66.20	66.40	—0.45
Dec	65.51	65.70	65.37	65.51	—0.14
Mar	66.90	66.90	66.75	66.80	—0.10
May	67.89	67.89	67.85	68.09	

Est. sales: 6,550; sales Mon. 6,710.

Total open interest Mon. 38,411 up 1,275 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	88.40	90.40	88.30	90.40	+2.30
Apr	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.10	
May	89.90	91.95	89.90	91.90	+2.20
Jul	90.30	92.50	90.30	92.35	+2.45
Sep	90.35	92.30	90.35	92.20	+2.30
Dec	89.90	91.90	89.80	91.80	+2.30
Mar	89.70	92.10	89.70	91.70	+2.35
May	89.80	91.50	89.80	91.60	+2.30
Jul	90.75	90.75	90.40	91.50	+2.30
Sep	90.50	90.50	90.50	91.40	+2.30
Dec	89.60	91.00	89.60	91.25	+2.30

Est. sales: 11,000; sales Mon. 13,174.

Total open interest Mon 56,527 off 1,921 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Mar	760.00	776.00	759.00	775.00	+18.50
Apr	770.00	785.00	770.00	781.50	+ 8.00
May	778.00	789.50	771.00	788.50	+ 9.50
Jul	783.00	799.00	780.00	797.60	+ 9.80
Sep	792.00	808.50	790.00	806.70	+10.10
Dec	804.00	820.00	802.00	819.90	+10.50
Jan	805.00	824.00	805.00	824.20	+10.60
Mar	813.00	828.00	813.00	832.80	+10.80
May	825.00	832.00	823.00	841.50	+11.00
Jul	833.00	840.00	833.00	850.10	+11.10
Sep	839.00	845.50	839.00	858.80	+11.30
Dec	852.00	860.00	852.00	871.80	+11.30

Est. sales. 25,000; sales Mon. 22,608.

Total open interest Mon. 219,143 off 2,500 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	413.00	416.50	406.00	411.60	— 1.40
Jul	414.20	418.00	406.50	412.90	— 1.70
Oct	415.00	419.00	409.00	414.60	— 2.30
Jan	417.50	418.50	412.50	416.70	— 2.70
Apr	420.40	420.00	414.00	418.20	— 3.10
Jul	422.00	420.00	420.30	419.90	— 3.80
Oct	422.00	425.50	425.50	421.90	— 4.10

Est. sales: 2,445. sales Mon. 1,847.

Total open interest Mon. 9,641 off 15 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Mar	248.50	248.70	247.80	249.20	+ 3.50
Apr	249.00	252.50	248.50	251.20	+ 3.50
Jun	253.70	257.20	253.00	255.80	+ 3.60
Aug	258.50	261.50	257.80	260.40	+ 3.60
Oct	262.80	265.50	262.40	265.10	+ 3.70
Dec	268.00	270.50	267.00	269.80	+ 3.80
Feb	271.50	275.20	271.50	274.60	+ 3.90
Apr	277.50	279.80	277.50	279.40	+ 4.00
Jun	281.50	284.30	281.50	284.30	+ 4.20
Aug	287.00	289.10	284.00	289.30	+ 4.30
Dec	296.00	296.00	260.00	299.30	+ 4.40

Est. sales: 28,000; sales Mon. 27,054.

Total open interest Mon. 174,567 off 2,061 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.63	3.70½	3.63	3.69½	+.03½
May	3.47¼	3.50½	3.46	3.49¾	+.03¼
Jul	3.24½	3.26½	3.23¼	3.25¼	+.01½
Sep	3.26	3.29	3.25½	3.28	+.03½
Dec	3.37½	3.40½	3.37	3.39½	+.02¼
Mar	3.49	3.50½	3.48	3.50	+.02

Sales Mon. 8,660.

Total open interest Mon. 39,974, off 239 from Fri

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.36½	2.37¼	2.35¾	2.36¼	—.00½
May	2.47½	2.48	2.45½	2.46¾	—.00½
Jul	2.54¾	2.54¼	2.52¼	2.53	—.00½
Sep	2.57½	2.57½	2.55¼	2.56	—.00½
Dec	2.61½	2.61¾	2.59¼	2.60¼	—.00¼
Mar	2.68¾	2.69	2.67	2.68	—.00½

Sales Mon. 27,241.

Total open interest Mon. 145,549, off 1,890 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.50	7.55	7.43½	7.53¾	+.08½
May	7.64	7.73	7.60	7.71	+.09½
Jul	7.79	7.82½	7.70	7.80¼	+.08¾
Aug	7.67	7.74	7.63½	7.74	+.09
Sep	7.28	7.33	7.25	7.32	+.07
Nov	7.05	7.10	7.02	7.08¾	+.07¼
Jan	7.15	7.18	7.11	7.17	+.06½
Mar	7.25½	7.28	7.21½	7.28	+.07

Sales Mon. 55,400.

Total open interest Mon. 146,350, off 1,039 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	199.50	199.50	196.60	198.50	
May	203.20	203.80	201.10	203.20	+ .50
Jul	206.00	207.00	204.50	206.40	+ .60
Aug	204.50	205.80	203.50	205.80	+1.50
Sep	201.50	202.50	200.00	202.00	+1.30
Oct	195.50	197.00	194.80	196.50	+ .40
Dec	195.30	196.50	194.00	196.20	+ .50
Jan	195.50	195.80	194.90	195.50	
Mar	197.00	197.00	195.70	197.00	+ .50

Sales Mon. 13,366.

Total open interest Mon. 55,170, off 61 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.15	27.40	26.82	27.30	+ .12
May	27.40	27.80	27.20	27.64	+ .16
Jul	27.65	28.00	27.40	27.80	+ .18
Aug	27.30	27.70	27.15	27.50	+ .27
Sep	26.25	26.65	26.25	26.60	+ .25
Oct	25.30	25.50	25.20	25.43	+ .23
Dec	24.85	25.15	24.85	25.05	+ .25
Jan	24.85	25.00	24.80	24.93	+ .23
Mar	24.75	24.90	24.75	24.87	+ .27
May	24.75	24.80	24.75	24.80	+ .20

Sales Mon. 15,995.

Total open interest Mon. 59,079, off 1,865 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.35½	1.35½	1.33	1.33¼	—.02
May	1.45	1.45½	1.42	1.43	—.01¾
Jul	1.52¼	1.53	1.50½	1.50½	—.01½
Sep	1.59	1.60½	1.58½	1.58½	—.00¼
Dec	1.66	1.67¼	1.65½	1.65½	+.00½

Sales Mon. 1,186.

Total open interest Mon. 6,163, off 24 from Fri

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 27, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	994.00	996.00	1,002.00	1,003.00
3 months	1,010.00	1,011.00	1,019.50	1,019.00
Cathodes: spot	987.00	989.00	994.00	996.00
3 months	1,001.00	1,002.00	1,010.00	1,011.00
Tin: spot	7,290.00	7,310.00	7,320.00	7,330.00
3 months	7,220.00	7,230.00	7,255.00	7,260.00
Lead: spot	539.00	541.00	539.50	542.00
3 months	507.50	508.00	508.00	508.50
Zinc: spot	395.00	396.00	396.00	398.00
3 months	408.50	409.50	410.00	411.00
Silver: spot	375.30	375.30	377.20	377.40
3 months	385.60	385.70	387.70	387.30

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	69.25	70.10	68.95	69.92	— .77
Jun	69.25	69.97	69.10	69.75	+ .28
Aug	68.45	68.80	68.10	68.55	+ .05
Oct	66.80	67.40	66.55	67.17	+ .30
Dec	67.97	68.30	67.25	68.07	+ .29
Jan	68.47	68.50	68.25	68.25	+ .15
Feb	69.10	69.35	68.85	69.40	— .10
Apr	69.25	69.90	69.25	69.50	+ .10
Jun	70.50	71.15	70.50	71.07	+ .27
Aug	71.30	71.47	71.30	71.45	— .65

Est. sales: 26,020; sales Mon 29,138.

Total open interest Mon. 94,697, up 398 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.80	87.00	85.55	86.95	+ .95
Apr	85.90	87.35	85.80	87.10	—1.05
May	85.80	87.05	85.35	86.85	— .95
Aug	85.45	86.60	85.35	86.57	— .75
Sep	85.00	85.80	84.55	85.50	— .50
Oct	85.15	85.65	84.55	85.35	— .45
Nov	85.65	86.60	85.30	86.30	— .80
Jan	85.85	86.75	85.60	86.75	—1.35

Est. sales: 3,551; sales Mon 4,621.

Total open interest Mon 24,759, off 157 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	52.20	52.80	51.85	52.57	— .52
Jun	54.00	54.65	53.75	54.37	+ .42
Jul	54.00	54.90	54.00	54.65	+ .33
Aug	52.30	52.50	51.90	52.20	— .23
Oct	49.55	50.10	49.40	49.92	+ .45
Dec	50.65	50.85	50.20	50.70	— .10
Feb	49.50	49.85	49.50	49.85	— .15
Apr	47.30	47.50	46.90	47.05	— .22

Est. sales: 5,759; sales Mon 5,253

Total open interest Mon. 26,766, off 349 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	64.90	66.12	64.70	65.80	— .28
May	66.00	66.90	65.30	66.55	— .02
Jul	66.00	67.00	65.65	66.67	+ .07
Aug	64.12	65.00	63.75	64.70	+ .25

Est. sales 6,353; sales Mon 2,316.

Total open interest Mon. 11,163, off 202 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	48.35	48.52	48.03	48.50	— .05
Apr	48.60	48.70	48.15	48.70	— .25
May	50.10	50.73	50.10	50.73	— .30
Jun	53.97	54.10	53.70	54.13	— .25
Jul	52.90	53.10	52.80	52.90	— .25
Aug	50.33	50.50	50.20	50.50	— .25
Sep				48.10	— .10
Oct	47.40	47.40	47.25	47.25	— .15
Nov	47.80	47.80	47.70	47.70	— .22
Dec	48.75	48.70	48.65	48.65	— .15

Sales Mon. 173

Total open interest Mon 1,713 up 47 from Fri

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	54.40	56.10	54.40	55.10	—1.65
Apr	50.55	52.10	50.55	52.30	—1.10
May	49.35	50.95	49.35	50.65	+1.35
Jun	50.80	51.00	50.80	50.80	+ .10
Sep	59.00	59.95	59.00	59.85	+ .35
Nov				59.05	
Dec	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	— .10

Est. sales: 225; sales Mon. 49.

Total open interest Mon. 991, up 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	234.00	237.40	234.00	236.50	—2.00
May	226.10	229.80	226.10	228.40	—2.20
Jul	220.30	223.70	220.20	223.20	—2.90
Sep	215.00	217.90	215.00	217.60	+2.50
Nov	202.50	205.10	202.50	204.80	—3.00

Est. sales: 2,662; sales Mon. 2,939

Total open interest Mon. 8,786, off 14 from Fri.

IMM Futures
February 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6041	0.6043	0.6029	0.6036 a	— 0.0004
June	0.6212	0.6215	0.6197	0.6202 a	— 0.0007
Sept	0.6370	0.6370	0.6364	0.6370 b	— 0.0010
Dec	0.6535	0.6535	0.6500 a	0.6500 a	— 0.0045
Mar	0.6640	0.6640	0.6610 a	0.6610 a	— 0.0010
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	0.2370	Unch
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4975	4981	4966 a	4977	+ 0007
June	5047	5062	5044	5053 a	+ 0004
Sept	5147	5147	5136 a	5136 a	+ 0011
Dec	5200	5225 b	5200	5225 b	— 0026
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0210	2.0210	2.0180	2.0125 b	— 0.0010
June	2.0130	2.0135	2.0110	2.0125	Unch
Sept	2.0080	2.0085	2.0040	2.0070	— 0.0030
Dec	2.0015	2.0015	1.9975	1.9975	+ 0.0305
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8355	0.8361	0.8346	0.8358 a	+ 0.0015
June	0.8350	0.8369	0.8349	0.8368	+ 0.0024
Sept	0.8370	0.8377	0.8370	0.8375 b	+ 0.0013
Dec	0.8372	0.8383	0.8360	0.8380	+ 0.0021
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5451	0.5425	0.5416	0.5423	— 0.0003
June	0.5527	0.5527	0.5514	0.5522	— 0.0001
Sept	0.5605	0.5613	0.5605	0.5612 b	— 0.0008
Dec	0.5706	0.5706	0.5705	0.5705	— 0.0015
Mar	N T	N.T.	N T	0.5887	Unch.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—8

Brit Pet	Shell Trans	Sunsh Mng
CannonMills	SwstAir n	Ticor
MaratMI	Starrett	

NEW LOWS—49

AvcoCp pf	HarrisCp	Pennwalt
Beat Food	Hershy Fds	Pnwlt 2.50pf
BeatF 3.38pf	Jostens	Pillsbury
Braniff Int	Koppers	PSvCol 8.4pf
ChurChick	LeaswTrn n	Rancolnc
CInG 4.75pf	McDonald	Raymndlnt
Colon Penn	MetEd pfG	Sambos Rst
ContAirLin	MetEd pfH	SooLine
CnlGrp 2pr	ModMerch	SoRy 2.60pf
CyclopsCp	NLT Corp	SwstAir n
Delta AirL	NortonCo	SwstBnksh
Dennys Inc	Norton Sim	Transwy Int
Fst Chart	NortSim pf	Va ElPow
GF BusEqt	OhEd 7.36pf	VaEP 9.75pf
GenDynam	OhEd 8.64pf	Warn Lamb
Gen Motors	Penney JC	XTRA wi
GiffrdHill		

SINKING FUND REDEMPTION NOTICE
to the holders of

General Cable International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the terms of said Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of September 28, 1970 among General Cable International N.V., General Cable Corporation, Guarantor, and Irving Trust Company, Fiscal Agent, that General Cable International N.V. intends to and will redeem on March 30, 1979 (since March 31, 1979 is not a business day) by operation of the Sinking Fund provisions of said Notes $2,000,000.00 principal amount of General Cable International N.V.'s Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 at 100% of the principal amount thereof, which have been selected for redemption by Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Agreement, as provided in said Notes as follows:

Notes in the principal amount of $1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole.

M13	763	3282	3947	4775	5413	6071	6691	7483	8224	8764	9244	9729	10170	10623	11081
22	777	3290	3950	4791	5414	6089	6701	7485	8226	8771	9249	9733	10174	10627	11089
40	784	3299	3968	4796	5425	6094	6704	7511	8231	8775	9275	9739	10176	10629	11101
41	786	3300	3983	4810	5439	6100	6707	7519	8241	8777	9306	9743	10179	10634	11104
57	804	3316	3992	4814	5457	6101	6708	7542	8244	8783	9309	9752	10196	10643	11106
63	818	3344	4032	4834	5473	6106	6719	7562	8253	8800	9312	9753	10200	10661	11108
83	831	3346	4004	4864	5506	6115	6751	7580	8256	8814	9319	9758	10206	10663	11109
94	852	3347	4030	4869	5528	6124	6753	7581	8261	8815	9321	9762	10222	10668	11113
102	855	3361	4074	4880	5554	6127	6757	7592	8278	8823	9325	9772	10230	10671	11115
114	864	3370	4117	4894	5557	6135	6772	7598	8284	8826	9331	9779	10231	10689	11118
126	872	3394	4122	4906	5562	6143	6783	7611	8294	8831	9336	9804	10233	10693	11133
129	892	3398	4123	4922	5568	6146	6785	7612	8307	8832	9337	9837	10236	10699	11139
145	911	3412	4126	4929	5577	6149	6786	7618	8317	8839	9353	9847	10240	10708	11140
153	922	3415	4130	4970	5602	6153	6800	7621	8340	8849	9369	9858	10258	10728	11152
175	929	3417	4141	4976	5605	6165	6810	7631	8347	8856	9373	9863	10260	10762	11164
192	954	3421	4142	4977	5607	6172	6816	7636	8352	8864	9398	9865	10262	10775	11182
198	978	3432	4151	4991	5608	6178	6817	7658	8354	8866	9410	9867	10272	10784	11190
205	994	3441	4155	4999	5610	6179	6831	7679	8370	8868	9420	9869	10277	10787	11196
229	1000	3452	4184	5002	5618	6180	6861	7681	8378	8875	9421	9877	10286	10793	11201
236	1009	3460	4201	5018	5622	6181	6867	7683	8380	8882	9427	9880	10292	10800	11205
251	1037	3473	4206	5036	5625	6183	6868	7689	8381	8887	9433	9886	10294	10805	11207
253	1049	3495	4219	5037	5650	6202	6892	7692	8383	8889	9437	9889	10306	10806	11208
276	1050	3512	4237	5043	5664	6214	6902	7728	8393	8899	9446	9892	10313	10813	11212
289	1052	3518	4240	5056	5681	6215	6931	7731	8394	8929	9452	9908	10320	10831	11217
323	1062	3525	4259	5065	5702	6222	6940	7736	8400	8932	9460	9918	10322	10841	11229
339	1063	3538	4284	5067	5739	6233	6947	7761	8406	8933	9462	9921	10332	10845	11233
345	1102	3561	4301	5070	5746	6248	6972	7774	8418	8945	9467	9923	10365	10847	11237
352	1105	3582	4306	5073	5761	6249	6975	7786	8447	8979	9507	9924	10369	10852	11240
379	1116	3605	4310	5092	5769	6250	6979	7819	8460	8984	9516	9941	10373	10860	11242
386	1118	3609	4317	5109	5771	6265	6982	7836	8466	8989	9526	9946	10374	10868	11245
399	1142	3639	4319	5142	5795	6269	7024	7867	8501	8990	9528	9961	10376	10872	11254
416	1151	3640	4354	5156	5801	6276	7027	7881	8510	8991	9530	9970	10382	10877	11265
439	1154	3644	4385	5181	5805	6286	7063	7890	8529	8997	9555	9971	10383	10891	11271
459	1162	3648	4392	5191	5806	6333	7070	7895	8537	9000	9556	9972	10392	10892	11272
465	1179	3651	4401	5193	5816	6360	7090	7903	8539	9003	9561	9977	10405	10894	11273
469	2942	3656	4419	5205	5828	6362	7103	7943	8542	9008	9567	9976	10408	10895	11279
474	2956	3662	4423	5219	5841	6371	7130	7945	8546	9013	9569	9982	10410	10897	11284
496	2966	3706	4428	5231	5842	6376	7171	7949	8549	9027	9583	9985	10417	10900	11288
516	2973	3719	4479	5253	5897	6380	7173	7954	8557	9057	9585	9987	10428	10907	11290
518	2985	3723	4485	5254	5898	6413	7177	7957	8565	9068	9593	9999	10448	10911	11292
537	3018	3755	4497	5265	5906	6434	7181	7966	8579	9092	9608	10006	13462	10948	11293
526	3025	3764	4534	5268	5912	6439	7190	7970	8586	9099	9613	10022	10481	10960	11296
539	3030	3769	4576	5278	5915	6442	7222	7982	8591	9103	9614	10035	10482	10964	11314
559	3051	3779	4595	5283	5917	6472	7236	7994	8608	9106	9618	10043	10485	10965	11316
582	3066	3787	4597	5292	5927	6536	7245	8000	8636	9116	9629	10051	10488	10966	11342
594	3082	3789	4610	5297	5928	6558	7262	8004	8639	9120	9631	10052	10506	10972	11343
608	3091	3821	4614	5301	5947	6561	7270	8018	8648	9125	9637	10056	10512	10977	11346
616	3108	3827	4617	5315	5961	6570	7272	8057	8660	9139	9645	10061	10523	10978	11352
626	3116	3838	4628	5339	5964	6578	7292	8062	8677	9142	9655	10072	10536	10983	11360
627	3142	3844	4648	5346	5975	6581	7325	8080	8683	9162	9658	10077	10537	10992	11382
633	3143	3861	4659	5347	5976	6587	7331	8096	8688	9171	9667	10089	10541	10999	11386
650	3159	3903	4689	5361	5982	6615	7352	8102	8692	9172	9669	10097	10544	11026	11388
670	3186	3904	4699	5364	6006	6624	7363	8105	8706	9198	9674	10119	10548	11037	11392
672	3188	3906	4706	5366	6013	6634	7395	8111	8708	9206	9675	10124	10556	11039	11394
690	3210	3910	4721	5380	6021	6648	7402	8128	8714	9209	9681	10135	10569	11053	11397
703	3223	3911	4722	5390	6029	6650	7409	8151	8727	9211	9682	10143	10574	11057	11399
711	3246	3913	4725	5391	6033	6661	7424	8159	8734	9214	9702	10152	10584	11058	11407
731	3261	3916	4736	5408	6038	6666	7434	8180	8737	9217	9710	10154	10594	11062	11408
733	3264	3924	4745	5409	6041	6685	7463	8220	8746	9223	9713	10155	10599	11075	11409
742	3274	3936	4751	5410	6052	6687	7480	8223	8759	9227	9718	10164	10617	11077	11413

Notes in the principal amount of $10,000 bearing the prefix X and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed
*343.	$1,000	873	$3,000	1350	$2,000	1396	$2,000	1408	$3,000	1415	$1,000
439	2,000	922	3,000	1358	2,000	1404	1,000	1409	4,000	1416	1,000
446	2,000	1063	4,000	1385	2,000	1405	1,000	1411	3,000	1417	2,000
525	1,000	1309	3,000	1390	3,000	1406	1,000	1412	2,000	1418	3,000
802	1,000	1340	1,000	1391	2,000	1407	1,000	1413	3,000	1419	1,000

*to be redeemed for the 3/31/77 Sinking Fund

X343...$1,000

Notes in the principal amount of $100,000 bearing the prefix C and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed
440	$11,000	443	$17,000	446	$16,000	448	$11,000	450	$11,000	452	$ 7,000
441	15,000	444	18,000	447	15,000	449	14,000	451	12,000	453	18,000
442	12,000	445	8,000								

Notes in the principal amount of $500,000 bearing the prefix D and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed
84	$76,000	86	$50,000	88	$74,000	90	$65,000	92	$57,000	94	$69,000
85	63,000	87	68,000	89	60,000	91	70,000	93	68,000	95	73,000

The above listed Notes selected for redemption (or portion of the principal amount of any Notes to be redeemed in part only) shall become due and payable on March 30, 1979 and thereafter interest thereon will cease to accrue. The aforesaid redemption price payable with respect to the Notes or portions thereof selected for redemption will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to March 31, 1979 in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts at the option of the holder at Irving Trust Company, Corporate Trust Division, One Wall Street, New York, New York 10015 or at its office in London or at the office of S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited in London or at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg in Luxembourg as provided in paragraph 1 of said Notes subject to the restrictions stated therein.

The holder of any Note which is redeemed in part only upon surrender thereof as above provided *may obtain in exchange for the unredeemed portion thereof at no additional cost* an equal aggregate principal amount of Notes of authorized denominations.

Unpaid interest instalments which shall have become due on or prior to March 31, 1979 (the March 31, 1979 interest instalment is payable on March 30, 1979) shall continue to be payable to the bearers of the coupons which shall have matured, and the amount payable to the holders of Notes presented for redemption shall not include such unpaid instalments of interest unless coupons representing such instalments shall accompany the Notes presented for redemption.

GENERAL CABLE INTERNATIONAL N.V.
By **IRVING TRUST COMPANY,** *Fiscal Agent*

Dated: February 28, 1979, New York, New York

To the Holders of

Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Principal Paying Agent has been notified that the Rate of Interest applicable to the Interest Period February 26, 1979 through August 28, 1979 is eleven and five sixteenths percent (11-5/16%) per annum. The Dollar Amount payable on Coupon No. 5 for each $1,000 face amount Bond is Fifty-Seven Dollars and Fifty One Cents ($57.51) and the Interest Payment Date is August 28, 1979.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY
Principal Paying Agent

February 28, 1979

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	110.00	104.30	Exp	Exp	109.50	110.00
May	111.25	105.42	106.40	106.50	110.70	110.80
Aug	114.40	112.60	112.60	112.75	114.50	114.55
Oct	117.00	115.20	115.25	115.35	117.10	117.15
Dec	120.00	118.30	118.10	118.30	119.83	119.90
Mar	124.00	122.00	122.80	123.00	124.75	124.80
May	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	126.45	127.50	127.80
2,876 lots of 50 tons						
COCOA						
Mar	1,775	1,765	1,766	1,776	1,762	1,764
May	1,822	1,793	1,810	1,812	1,829	1,829
Jul	1,827	1,806	1,825	1,822	1,828	1,830
Sep	1,845	1,821	1,821.5	1,822.5	1,835	1,839
Dec	1,885	1,860	1,872	1,874	1,875	1,877
Mar	1,890	1,880	1,890	1,905	1,890	1,900
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,910	1,964.5	1,910	1,914
3,282 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,399	1,381	1,383	1,370	1,396	1,397
May	1,364	1,348	1,359	1,359	1,355	1,356
Jul	1,365	1,326	1,345	1,345	1,328	1,329
Sep	1,330	1,302	1,325	1,326	1,302	1,305
Nov	1,309	1,277	1,306	1,308	1,276	1,278
Jan	1,287	1,255	1,282	1,285	1,257	1,253
Mar	1,255	1,232	1,255	1,258	1,232	1,240
4,424 lots of 5 tons.						

Tokyo Exchange

February 27, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu E. Wks	555
Canon	523	Mitsubishi Hvy Ind.	131
Dai Nip Print	548	Mitsubi. Corp	427
Fuji Bank	336	Mitsui Co.	289
Fuji Photo	560	Mitsukoshi	533
Hitachi	258	Nippon Elec	289
Honda Motor	475	Sharp	464
C. Itoh	254	Sony Corp	1,650
Japan Air L	2,945	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El Pwr	1,160	Taisho Marine	233
Kao Soap	430	Takeda	538
Kirin Brewery	451	Teijin	129
Komatsu	352	Tokyo Marine	494
Kubota	285	Toray	187
Matsu E Ind	675	Toyota	866

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.30
Albert Heijn	119.50
Algemebank	352.00
Amrobank	75.30
A'Dam Rub	63.00
Fokker	25.00
Heineken	90.90
H.V.A	44.30
Hoogovens	31.90
K.L.M.	134.70
Nat. Nedder	108.60
Pakhoed	47.30
Philips	23.10
Robeco	164.30
Rolinco	136.50
Rorento	122.50
Royal Dutch	129.10
Unilever	123.60
Van Ommeren	158.50
V.M.F-Stork	40.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,370
GBL (Brux.Lamb.)	1,390
Cockerill	510
Electrobel	5,870
GB-Inno-BM	2,550
Hoboken	3,120
Petrofina	3,550
Pf Gevaert	1,372
Soc. Generale	2,152
Solvay	2,405
Un Miniere	782

Frankfurt

A.E.G	66.20
B.A.S.F.	135.80
Bayer	137.00
Commerzbank	207.70
Cont Gummi	68.80
Daimler	310.80
Demag	163.50
Deutsche Bnk	282.00
Dresdner Brk	223.50
Hoechst	134.90
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	329.50
Kaufhof	249.50
K.H.D.	209.50
Lufthansa	97.00
Mannesman	164.00
Metallgesell.	272.00
Neckermann	171.00
RWE new	168.50
Schering	242.60
Siemens	270.00
Thyssen	110.50
Varta	173.00
Veba	141.20
Volkswagen	238.50

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.90
Anglo-Am	0.47
Barclays Bnk	4.16
Beecham Go	6.43
BICC	1.25
Boots	2.02
Bowater	1.59
BAT Ind.	3.20
BOC Intl	0.73
Brit. Pet	10.56
Burmah	0.97
Cadbury Sc.	0.53
Chartered	1.55
Courtaulds	1.12
De Beer D	4.75
Decca Rec	4.30
Distillers	2.20
Dunlop	0.66
E Mus Ind	1.36
GEC	3.47
Free St Ged	23.00
GKN	2.37
Glaxo Gr	5.16
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	3.22
Guinness	1.67
Hawker-Sidd	2.08
Hudson Bay	$14.00
Imp. Chem Ind	2.89
Imps	0.89
Marks & Spen	0.89
Metal Box	3.10
Nichols	0.93
Plessey	1.13
Rand Mines	5.44
Rank Org.	2.54
Royal Dutch	47⅞
RTZ	2.94
Shell	6.58
Thorn (A)	3.60
Tube Invest	3.56
Union Carb.	3.64
Vickers	1.77
War Ln 3½	0.32
West Deep	$11¼
West Drief	$31⅛
West Hold	$28.30
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.69
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	564.00
ERBA	1,415.00
ErcMarelli	265.00
Fiat	2,790.00
Finsider	197.00
Generali	37,600.00
IFI	2,289.00
Italgas	830.00
Italsider	450.00
La Rinas	63.00
Montedis	194.00
Olivetti	975.00
Pirelli	1,898.00
Snia Visco	976.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,350
Buehrle	2,545
B Boveri	1,800
Cib Geigy	1,240
Cr Suisse	2,300
Fisher	700
HofRochN	7,450
Nestle	3,500
Sandoz	4,040
Ste B. Suisse	402
Sulzer	2,590
U.B. Suisse	3,275

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 27, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Polaroid	382,600	39⅜	—2¼
Boeing	371,500	62⅛	—3½
AshlandOil	309,400	36⅝	— ⅞
CaesarsWld	275,400	40	—1⅞
Pan Am	263,900	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors	255,100	53⅞	—1¼
Sambos Rst	249,600	8⅞	— ¾
Ticor	247,400	36⅜	+3⅝
North Telec	243,300	36	— ¾
HerculesInc	235,400	18½	— ½
MidSouUt	225,300	15⅝	— ⅛
FedNat Mtg	221,800	16	— ¼
SearsRoeb	212,100	20	— ⅜
Avon Prod	211,900	45¾	—1
BallyMfg	210,900	57	—2¼
Pittston Co	210,900	19½	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	31.47	25.95
Advanced	170	574
Volume Up (in millions)	2.12	7.63
Declined	1,428	760
Volume Down (in millions)	27.20	10.56
Unchanged	278	495
Total Issues	1,873	1,829
New highs	8	19
New lows	49	14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	819.73	821.12	803.53	807.00	—14.12
20 Trn	209.83	210.36	204.96	205.78	—4.87
15 Util	103.32	103.62	102.00	102.23	—1.72
65 Stk	278.61	279.21	273.21	274.27	—4.96

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	97.65	95.69	96.13	—1.54
Industrials	108.82	106.57	107.08	—1.79
Utilities	50.58	49.86	50.01	—0.44
Finance	11.18	11.01	11.05	—0.13
Transp	13.13	12.80	12.85	—0.31

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.60	53.80	53.88	—0.90
Industrials	59.77	58.92	59.02	—1.08
Transp	41.72	40.98	40.98	—1.19
Utilities	38.72	38.46	38.51	—0.35
Finance	55.34	54.83	54.84	—0.75

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 26	132,528	263,054	1,122
February 23	121,938	246,754	950
February 22	116,674	244,152	994
February 21	123,508	286,234	1,047
February 20	122,821	294,658	2,038

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	708,700	46	—1⅜
Polychrm	131,700	24⅛	+ ⅛
AlldArt Ind	125,500	2¼	— ⅛
Instrum Svs	95,300	1⅛	
Syntex Corp	76,800	33⅝	—1½
BowValley	70,500	20½	+ ⅜
Brascan A	68,500	18¼	
Dataprod	63,700	18⅝	—1½
LoewsTh wt	60,700	14½	— ⅜
Tubos Mex	59,700	17⅝	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.31	3.19
Advanced	127	246
Volume Up (in millions)	0.73	1.97
Declined	511	285
Volume Down (in millions)	2.86	0.70
Unchanged	226	267
Total Issues	864	799
New highs	5	10
New lows	14	8

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
163.36	160.18	160.51	—2.85

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	922	911	913	915	— 19
Jul	N.T	N.T.	930	935	— 20
Aug	960	948	948	952	— 24
Oct	1,000	990	986	990	— 20
Nov	N.T.	N.T	975	990	— 18
Dec	N.T	N.T.	1,020	1,030	— 25
Mar	1,085	1,085	1,076	1,085	— 19
May	N.T.	N.T	1,082	1,105	— 23
220 lots					
COCOA					
Mar	1,490	1,475	1,485	1,488	+ 19
May	1,520	1,495	1,512	1,514	+ 11
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	..	+ 20
Sep	1,565	1,565	1,562	1,568	+ 16
Dec	N.T	N.T	1,555	1,570	+ 5
Mar	N.T	N.T.	1,560	1,580	Unch
166 lots					

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	93.10	93.87	100.80	[illegible]
Brussels (2)	115.23	114.25	119.79	[illegible]
Frankfurt (3)	152.62	151.44	164.46	[illegible]
London 30	479.60	469.80	535.35	[illegible]
London 500 (4)	235.58	250.10	267.06	[illegible]
Milan (5)	76.33	76.89	82.52	[illegible]
Paris (6)	92.4	114.76	127.35	[illegible]
Sydney (7)	581.97	582.95	585.44	[illegible]
Tokyo (8)	449.54	456.57	462.97	[illegible]
Tokyo (9)	6,265.29	6,089.12	6,277.28	[illegible]
Zurich (10)	332.30	334.80	342.55	[illegible]

1. Anp-Cbs ind. 2. Commission de la Bourse ind. 3. Herstatt-Stomer ind. 4. Financial Times indexes. 5. Banco Commerciale Italiana ind. 6. Agefi ind. 7. All ordinaries ind. 8. First section stock ind. 9. Nikkei Dow Jones ind. 10. Swiss Bank Corp ind.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10⅝-10½	3 13/16-3 15/16	1/16-3/16	13-13¼	6 15/16-7 3/16
2 M.	10⅝-10¾	3⅞-4	1/16-3/16	13-13½	7⅛-7⅜
3 M.	11-11⅛	3 15/16-4 1/16	⅛-¼	12⅝-13⅛	7¾-8
6 M.	11¼-11⅜	4 3/16-4 5/16	⅜-½	12⅞-13⅛	8½-8¾
1 Y.	11 1/16-11 3/16	4½-4⅝	⅝-¾	12⅞-13⅛	9-9¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 27, 1979 's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.996	4.04	108.08 *	46.835 *	0.2379	—	6.842 *	120.16 *	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	29.21	59.07	15.8065	6.845	3.475 *	14.613	—	17.5575	[illegible]
Frankfurt	1.8467	3.741	—	43.35 *	2.202 x	92.51 *	6.33 *	111.15 *	[illegible]
London (z)	2.02155	—	3.743	8.633	1,700.75	4.0415	59.10	3.368	10.4[illegible]
Milan	839.80	1,700.25	454.70	196.83	—	420.60	28.76	505.22	[illegible]
Paris	Not available								
Zurich	1.6677	3.37065	90.09725 *	39.04475 *	0.1965	83.4267 *	5.7035 *	—	[illegible]

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 5.1537[illegible] Escudo: 47.44 Israeli £. 19.40 , Peseta 69.00 , Schilling 13.555 So Korean 5.2[illegible] Yen 202.25 Norw. Krone 5.08275 Fin Mark 3.9495 , Belgian Financial Franc 29.65 Hong Kong $ [illegible] Singapore $ 2.1635 , Canadian $ 83.535 U.S. cents

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn over-the-counter Bank, Insurance & industrial stocks

Closing Prices, February 27, 1979

AELInd	5⅝	6⅛	CrosTre	14⅞	15⅜	IwaSoUt	25¼	25¾	PierceSS	12	12½
AFAPrct	10½	11½	CutlrFed	1	1¼	JamWPr	9¼	9¾	Pinkrtn	26½	27½
AVMCo	4¼	4¾	Cycltron	14½	15	Jamsby	15¼	16½	PionHiB	18½	19
AddisnW	10¼	10¾	DanlyM	21½	22½	JiffyFd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plastiline	2	3
AdvRoss	2⅝	3	DtaDes	11	11⅝	JoslynM	17½	18¼	Possis	3¼	3¾
AdvMicr	20½	21¼	DavlMat	21	23	KarsSt pt	16	18¼	Progrp	1	1¼
AlexAlex	27⅞	28	DekIbAg	24¾	25½	Kalvar	1⅞	2¼	PbSvNC	10⅝	11
Alicolnc	18⅞	19⅜	DeLuxC	28¾	29½	Kamar	18	18¼	PurtBen	19⅛	20⅛
AllinB	10¾	11¾	DetCanT	12¼	13¼	KmpAm	12½	14	FulDCar	7⅛	7⅞
AFinCp	21½	22½	DetlntB	18¼	20¼	KateGre	[illegible]	[illegible]	Qualtins	4⅞	5¼
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛	DeweyEl	2	3	Kaysam	3	3¼	RagenPr	7½	8
AGreet	11⅝	12	DiaCrys	23¼	24¼	KellySv	29	29½	Ravchm	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMicros	12⅝	13⅛	DixnCru	25½	27	Keuffel	11½	12½	Raymnd	21½	22½
AWelding	16¼	17¼	Docutel	5¼	5⅝	Kimball	16⅞	17⅞	RecgEq	7¼	8⅛
Amterr	2½	2¾	DellrGn	9¾	10¼	Kingint	11¼	12¼	ReadEx	26½	27¼
Anadite	6¼	6⅝	Donldsn	22½	23½	KnapeV	14¼	15¼	RobbMy	31½	32½
ArheusB	24⅝	25⅛	DorchGs	12½	12¾	Kratos	12	13	Roselon	3¼	4¼
ArroCp	7¾	8½	DoviDB	18	18¾	Lancein	20¼	21	Rouse	8¾	9
ArdenGp	2¼	2½	DunkinD	13¾	14¼	LandRes	2½	3	RusStov	15⅛	15⅝
ArkWGs	19	19¾	Durrron	16¼	17¼	LaneCo	20	21	Sodher	3⅞	[illegible]
AsdCola	20¾	21½	Eberline	10⅜	11⅜	LndStar	7¼	8	ScanDt	2 11/16	2 15/16
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½	EconLab	22½	23	LinBcst	37½	38½	ScripeH	50	52
BairdCo	7⅞	8⅜	ElPasEl	10⅝	11	Logeirn	11	12	SecPac	26¼	27¼
BangHE	14⅝	15⅝	ElderBe	8¾	9½	MadsGE	15½	15	SeisDel	11	11¾
BkamRt	11⅝	12⅛	EleNucl	4⅝	5⅛	MagellPet	1 5/16	1 7/16	Svcmstr	29¼	29¾
BasicRs	4⅞	5¼	ElModul	4½	5½	MarerRt	1	1¼	Shawmt	30½	31½
BassitFr	16	16¾	EnrDev	14	14¾	Mallkrt	30¼	31¼	SolidSts	9	10
BavlsMk	9½	10	Entwistl	3¼	4	MgtAsst	19⅛	19⅝	SCalWtr	14¼	15½
Beeline	9¼	10¼	EatOil	21¼	22¼	MauiLP	27½	29	SwGsCo	11	11½
BelzLab	32½	33	EthanAl	26¾	27½	McCorm	13¾	14¼	SnElSs	15⅝	16½
BibbCo	12¾	13¼	Fabri	¾	1	McQuay	10¼	11	Standyn	24	24½
BirdSon	22	23½	FidUnLf	27⅝	28⅛	MidsxW	19	20	StdRegs	23½	26½
Birtchr	2⅛	2½	FIBkSys	36½	37½	MidCap	6½	7	StanHP	21½	22½
BlkHillP	26¾	27¼	FIBostn	16¾	17½	MidlRes	2 15/16	3 3/16	SterlEl	5⅞	6⅛
Bonanza	4	4⅜	FtEmpS	10⅝	10⅞	MidlBks	26	27	StrawCl	28½	29½
BrookS	31	32½	FtWnFin	4¾	5	Millipr	29	29¾	SuperEl	6⅝	7⅛
BrwTom	16⅞	17⅜	Flickgr	14¼	14¾	MissVIG	19	20	TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Buckbee	5⅝	5⅞	FloatPnt	12½	13½	MonlCol	6	9½	Tampax	28½	29½
Buckeye	16⅞	14⅞	FlaWatU	[illegible]	[illegible]	MoorePd	16½	17½	TecumP	64	66
BurnupS	5⅝	5¾	ForestO	16¾	17¼	MorgRes	2	2¼	Tennant	29	31
CalWtSv	32½	34	Formigli	2¾	3¼	Mosfek	19½	20	Tiffany	35½	36½
ConradH	2½	3	FrankCp	8½	9	MotchM	13	14½	Tiprar	7⅝	7⅞
CapSwC	10½	11¼	FrankEl	13½	14	MotClub	5½	7	ToscoCp	7¾	8¼
CapInAir	2½	2⅞	Fmdlce	22½	23	Mueller	21	22	TrnsOcO	18⅝	19⅛
CareCp	6¾	8¼	GnREst	7½	9	NargCo	24½	25	TricoPd	45	51
CnVtPS	16¼	16⅝	GnReins	172	176	NatGOil	15½	17½	TrimOG	4⅝	5¼
ChmLea	25¼	26¼	GovEFn	11¾	12½	NwldRE	13½	14¼	TysonFd	13⅞	14¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½	GreenM	12⅝	13⅛	NJNGcs	16	16	UnMcGil	10	11
CircleF	5½	6½	GreyAdv	34½	37½	NielsnB	20¾	21¼	USSurg	17½	18½
CitzUtA	36	36⅝	Gifintl	14½	16	NoCarGs	11⅞	12¼	USTrck	11	11½
CitzUtB	30¼	31	Gyrodyn	5¼	6	NoEOlun	75½	77	UvaBsh	22⅛	23¼
ClarkJL	27½	29	Hardwk	12	12¾	NwtNGs	10⅝	10¾	UpPenP	17½	18½
ClowCo	8½	9	HrpRow	13¾	14¼	NwsIPS	16½	17¼	ValyGas	18¼	18½
ColuVent	1⅛	2¼	HarpGp	22	22¼	Novell	17½	18	VanDus	16½	17½
ComClH	22½	23	HarlIns	15¼	16¼	OgilvyM	21¼	22½	VanceSn	4¾	5¼
CmlShr	21½	23½	HenrdF	19½	20¼	OhFerro	10	11	Velcro	8⅝	9
CmwTel	36	38	Holobm	2¼	2¾	OtterTP	21⅝	22½	VaNBsh	13	14
ConnGn	34½	35	Hoover	10½	11	PCAInt	8¼	9¼	WshEnr	14½	14⅝
ConPap	58⅝	59¾	HorizRs	1⅛	1⅝	PabstB	13	13½	WebsRs	12	12½
Crawfd	15¾	16½	HvattInt	12½	14	PcGaR	20¼	21½	WeldTrn	7½	8
			IndNucl	3¾	4¼	PoulesP	6	7	WiglnMg	8¼	9
			Infratnd	3⅝	4⅛	PeerMf	8	9¼	WellsGc	3	3¼
			IntelCp	57½	59	PenoEnt	16⅝	17⅛	WinMtg	3⅞	4¼
			IntrcEnr	5½	6½	Petrolit	44¼	45¼	WmrC	28	29
			IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝	Pettibon	18	19	WoodLat	29¾	30½
			InBkWsh	8⅞	9¼				WWEng	5 13/16	6
									WrightW	5¼	5½
									ZionUtc	17	18

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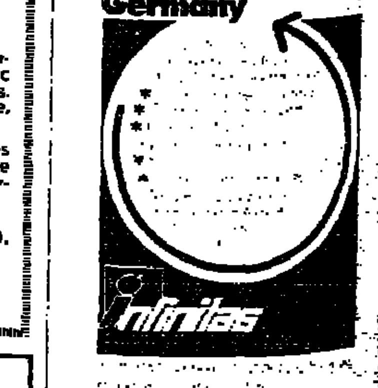

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
	9⅝	AAR .38	3.2	7	14	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
	3½	AAV .29e	7.3	6	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
	6⅝	APS .36	4.1	7	39	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	1	ATI			13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
	7	AVC			176	10⅝	8½	9¾	+1
	17	AVX .32	1.3	9	10	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
	3¼	AZL		43	39	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
	6½	AbrdMt .40b	5.3	4	5	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
	7¾	AcmeU .30	2.7	13	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
	7¼	ActonCp .24b	2.8	6	82	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
	6¾	AdamR .12	1.1	9	26	11	10½	10½	— ¼
	13¼	AdobeO .20	1.0	19	90	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
	1⅜	AegisCp		5	16	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	+ ⅛
	9½	AeroFlo .30a	2.2	4	11	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
	2⅝	Aeronca		11	27	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
	5⅝	AffilCap .10e	1.9	6	13	5¾	5½	5⅝	
	5¼	AffilHsp .24	4.3	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	3⅜	AlskAir .20r	4.1	3	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	2⅜	AlboW .10e	2.1	3	25	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
	10⅛	AllegCp wt		5	17	16¾	16¾		— ½
	2½	AllegA wtO			46	4½	4	4	— ½
	1-16	AllegA wtN			21	⅛	1-16	1-16	— ⅛
	27	AllgA pf 3	9.0		3	34	33½	33½	—1½
	5¼	AllianT .36e	4.5	10	100	8	8	9	+ ⅛
	1⅞	AlldArt			1255	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ½
	4½	AlmySt .20e	2.9	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Alphaln .10e	1.4	9	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
	7½	Altamil .32e	3.3	4	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	⅝	AltecCp		28	163	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	12	AlterFd .50	3.1	6	20	17	15⅞	16¼	—1
	43	Alcoa pf3.75	8.7		z800	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
	25⅛	Amdhl .40	1.1	13	423	38⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—1
	3⅝	AmAgro		8	22	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
	6	AmBilt .25	3.2		4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	14¾	AmBrd wt			10	29⅛	28	28	—1⅛
	7⅛	ABusPd .40	4.4	7	22	9½	9	9	— ½
	⅞	AmCapCp			4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	7	AGarPd .34	4.5	5	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
	5½	AInlPict			114	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	2¼	Alsraeli .09e	3.0	3	20	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	6½	AMzeA .48	8.2	5	18	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
	6½	AMzeB .48	6.1	5	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
	29½	AmMfg 1.90t	5.3	7	x3	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
	7⅝	AMdBld .40	4.0	11	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
	8¼	AMotln .30	2.4	7	157	13	11⅝	12¼	— ⅞
	22⅜	AmPetf 2.20	7.5	10	10	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
	7⅛	APrecs .40	4.3	7	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	5⅝	ASciE .04e	.6		17	6⅞	6½	6½	
	12¾	AmSeat .40	3.0	11	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	7⅝	AmTec .50a	5.7	4	12	8¾	8¾	8¾	
	7½	AngloC .18e	1.4	7	220	13½	12½	13	— ⅝
	6⅝	Anken .44	4.8	5	x12	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
	6½	Anthony .40	5.6	5	29	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
	8⅝	ApIDta .16	1.4	9	6	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
	4⅞	ApldDev		16	92	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
	13⅝	AquilCa .39	1.8	11	16	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
	7	Armin .12	1.3	7	30	9½	8⅞	9	— ¾
	6	ArrowA .20	2.1	6	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
	6⅝	Arundel		4	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	9¼	Asamer .30	1.9		63	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
	6½	Astrex		7	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	4⅝	Atalnto .15e	3.6	4	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
	11-16	Atco Ind			10	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
	1⅝	AtlsCM .05e	1.7	32	73	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	3½	AtlasCp wt			3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
	3⅜	Audiotr .12b	2.6	5	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
	18¾	Augat .44	1.6	14	42	28⅛	26½	26¾	—1⅝
	2	AutoTrn			37	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	1⅞	AutmRod			1	2	2	2	
	28⅝	AutoSw .80a	2.4	11	6	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ½
	4⅛	AVEMC .30	6.3	5	30	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	16¾	Avondl 1.20	7.0	6	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
	7⅞	Aydin		9	62	10½	10	10	— ¼
		— B—B—B —							
	11-16	BRT			155	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	BTU		12	14	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	9	Badger .70	6.7	5	9	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
	18⅝	Baldor .28	1.1	12	18	25	25	25	+ ⅛
	15¼	BanFd 1.11e	6.4		20	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
	1¼	Bangor wt			21	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
	7	Banistr .40	4.6	15	55	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
	1¼	Barclay			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	2¾	BarcoCa .12	2.4	24	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
	6½	Barnwl .20	2.2	129	21	9	8⅞	9	
	8⅛	BarryR .20b	1.1	11	82	19⅞	18⅝	19	— ⅞
	4	BarthS		10	18	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
	2¼	Bartons		24	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅞	BaruchF		40	11	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
	1½	Barwick			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	2	BelsctR		10	12	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	10¼	BnlSt A .40	2.3	6	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
	10⅜	BnlSt B .40	2.2	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
	2⅛	BergEnt		6	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
	5⅞	BergenB .10e	1.4	5	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
	1⅜	BernzO			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	1¾	Berven			72	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	2	BethCp			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	4	Beverly		11	81	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
	8	BicPen .48	5.1	7	29	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
	8¼	BigVSp .24	2.6	6	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
	16⅞	BinkMf 1b	5.3	6	7	19	18⅞	19	
	6⅞	Blessng .44b	5.6	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Blount .48	2.6	6	7	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
	3⅜	BodinAp			20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	5⅝	BoltBer .20	1.7		7	11½	11½	11½	
	14⅞	BowVall .10	.5	24	705	21⅝	20⅞	20½	+ ⅜
	2⅝	Bowmar		33	29	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	11¼	Bowne .48b	2.6	8	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
	5½	BradfdN .20	2.5	7	161	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
	3¼	Branch .20	5.5	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	7¼	Braniff wt			42	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	13	Brascan 1a	5.5	3	685	18⅝	17½	18¼	
	20½	BraunE 1.40	4.7	8	9	30	30	30	— ¼
	3⅞	BreezeCp		8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	BristBr .60	3.8	7	12	16	16	16	
	9⅝	BrooksP .44	3.1	10	24	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
	20½	BrnFA 1.16	3.8	10	19	32⅝	30⅞	30⅞	—1½
	20½	BrnFB 1.16	3.6	11	115	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
	4	BrnF pf .40	9.1		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Buell .50	4.2	5	5	12	12	12	— ¼
	3⅛	Bulldex		4	8	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Burgess			21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	8⅞	Burnsin .60	6.3	8	47	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
		— C—C—C —							
	10	CK Pet .16	1.3	34	39	13	12½	12½	— ½
	3⅜	CDI		5	24	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	6⅝	CHB Fd .57t	6.3		53	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.2	7	45	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅜
	10⅛	CRS .30	2.9	6	11	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
	11⅝	CSE 1.20	6.6	8	29	u18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼
	12¼	CWTran .70	3.6	4	10	19½	19	19½	
	3⅜	CagleA .05e	.6	6	27	u 8¼	8	8	
	13	Caldor .40	2.2	8	116	19½	18	18	— ⅜
	3	Calcomp		13	143	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
	3	CalLife .10e	2.3	13	23	4½	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
	10	CalLf pf .92	8.1		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	19	CalLf pf2.50	12.		10	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
	8⅛	CalLf pf1.10	13.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	24⅝	CalPIC 1.60a	5.1	5	9	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
	9⅞	Camco .20	1.1	9	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
	3	CaChbA			88	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
	6⅝	CdnHomD		20	119	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
	4⅞	CdMarc .30	3.8	5	23	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
	10¾	CdnMerr		12	10	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
	46⅞	CdnSupO		11	46	71	69¾	70	— ¾
	3⅛	CapitlFd .20	4.7	5	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
	3	Caressa		10	25	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	— ¼
	24⅝	Carnat 1.20a	4.6	8	x444	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
	11⅝	CaroEn 1.20	7.7	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	53¼	CaroPLpf 5	9.3		z260	53½	53½	53½	
	4¼	CarrolDv		10	25	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
	13⅞	CastlAM 1b	6.8	5	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
	19⅝	CasFd 1.60a	8.0		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	6⅛	Cavitrn		31	31	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ¼
	1⅝	CelluCft		5	17	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	33¼	CenM pf3.50	9.9		z110	35½	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
	5½	CentSe .65	11.		1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	3½	CentryF		6	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
	11¾	Cenvill 1	6.7	5	36	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
	2⅛	CertifCp		7	32	4	3¾	4	
	11-16	Certron			39	1	1	1	
	3⅝	Cetec .08	1.7	10	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	6¼	ChadMl .60	8.3	7	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
	1¾	ChampHo			298	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	13⅛	ChartM		5	43	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
	20½	ChiRv 1.60a	5.4	14	x80	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
	15⅝	ChiefDev 1e	3.8	22	326	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
	6¾	ChildWld		9	9	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
	7	ChilInCp .28	3.8	5	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	2⅝	CineFive			1	4½	4½	4½	
	12	CircleK 1	6.8	7	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
	7	Citation .56	5.3	7	7	10½	10½	10½	
	10¾	CityGas .92	8.8	5	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
	3⅝	ClarkC .15e	3.9	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	5⅝	Clarostat		7	55	11	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅞	Clausng 1.32	6.4	7	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅜
	8¾	Clopay .32	3.6	5	32	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
	2	CohenHat		9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅝	Cohu .16e	5.1	9	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
	14½	Colemn .80	5.1	6	43	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ½
	9⅛	ColCmt		24	138	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ½
	6¼	Colwell .60	5.9	7	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	20⅝	Cominc 2	6.7	9	3	30	30	30	— ½
	15⅜	ComAll .40	2.2	6	23	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
	13¼	ComAl pf1.60	11.		5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ComMtl .60	3.6	5	49	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
	13⅞	Comdint		5	425	17	15¾	16	—1
	8¾	Compo .20	2.1	13	116	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	1½	CompuD		8	25	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	11-16	CompInv			17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	10⅞	Conchm .80	4.8	6	94	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅜
	3⅝	ConcrdF		6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	8¾	Condec .30t	3.4	37	14	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
	15¾	Conrock .90a	3.9	7	12	23	23	23	
	3½	Conroy .16	3.7	5	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	5¼	ConsOG		850	139	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
	8⅛	ConsRef .60	6.6	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	4	ContMtl		7	11	5½	5½	5½	
	¼	ContTel wt			4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
	12½	CookP .60	2.0	13	41	31⅛	29½	29¾	—1½
	2⅜	CoopJr .10e	2.9		2	3½	3½	3½	
	13	CoreLb .28	1.3	14	32	21¼	20⅞	20¾	— ⅜
	12⅛	Corenco .80b	5.7	6	22	14	13⅞	14	
	13⅝	Cornlius .80	5.0	8	120	17¼	15⅞	16	—1
	3⅛	Coscolnc		12	98	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
	⅛	Cousins wt			1	⅛	⅛		
	1⅝	CreslFo		6	11	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
	9½	CrestOil .24a	2.1	14	10	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
	14⅝	Crompt 1.40	5.8	4	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
	23⅛	CrossAT 1	4.2	8	7	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	20⅝	CwnCP .60a	2.0	3	76	31¾	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅜
	7	CrownIn .28	3.5	4	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
	9¼	CrutcR .36	2.6	14	132	14⅝	14	14	— ½
	14⅜	CrystlO .60	2.5		100	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅝	CubicCp .60	3.5	6	66	18⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅝
	16¼	Curtice 1.10	6.1	5	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
	2⅝	DCL		5	46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	DWG .49t	18.	9	x79	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
	6¾	Damson		23	68	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.6	9	637	19⅞	18¼	18⅝	—1⅛
	8⅝	DayMn .25e	2.2	20	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	DeRose		13	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	13½	DelLabs .48	3.5	6	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
	6	DelhiOil .05e	.6	32	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	15⅛	DenTal .20	1.1	15	197	18⅞	17½	17½	—1
	21¼	Deposltr 1.40	6.3	6	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
	1⅛	DesgnJw			15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	8¼	DevCpA		4	54	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
	20⅞	DevonGp		3	z450	27⅛	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
	2⅝	Dialcon		24	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.3	6	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
	13-16	Diodes			28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	1½	DisFab		6	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	10⅛	Documat		10	85	21½	20¾	20½	—1

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
98½	49⅞	DomePt		9	321	95	91¾	93	+ ¾
22½	12¾	Domtar 1.80a	8.6	5	43	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
19½	9	Downy .40	2.7	4	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅞	DrexUl 1.56	8.4		5	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
14⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.8	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1¾	1 3-16	Dunlop .08r	5.6	6	74	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 7-16	+ ⅛
18¼	13	DuplxPd .80	4.4	4	7	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
13½	8⅜	DurTst .40b	4.2	10	6	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Dynlctn .07e	1.8	11	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21½	12¼	Dyneer .72	3.7	7	32	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
		— E—E—E —							
7	3⅞	EAC .21e	5.3		3	4⅛	4	4	
18	11¼	EarthRes 1	6.1	7	30	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			20	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
21½	10⅝	EDO .50	2.8	8	31	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
13⅞	7⅛	Ehren .10a	1.0	8	29	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	ElcorCp .20	2.1	8	31	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD		3	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24¼	15	Electrog 1	6.1	8	5	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
15⅞	8½	ElecEng .24	2.2	9	8	11	11	11	— ⅛
34	23⅝	ElecAm 1.20	4.1	6	20	30⅜	29	29	— ⅞
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd		4	107	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10½	5⅝	EngvRs .24	3.8	10	17	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
3⅞	1⅞	Ero Ind			2	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	5	Espey .15e	2.2	13	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	11⅛	EsqRd .52e	3.2	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
5	1⅛	EtzLav .10e	2.6	14	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.3	9	14	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
8⅞	4½	Exectve		13	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
18	7⅞	Execln .40t	2.3	16	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
10	6⅝	FPA		3	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	3.0		26	4	3⅞	4	
15¼	7⅞	Fabind .50	3.6	4	25	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	1½	FairTex		4	28	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
4⅞	2½	FairmC .15	5.0	10	10	3	3	3	
16½	7½	FamDlr .36	3.1	7	14	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
3½	2¼	FamRc		7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15	8⅞	FannyF .50e	4.9	8	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
14	7⅛	FayDrg .20b	2.3	7	10	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
21	11⅛	FedMart .60	3.4	8	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes		34	98	6⅝	6¼	6½	
28¾	18⅝	Feimnt .20	.8	18	15	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
5⅝	2	Flaelco			17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	11	FinGen .40b	3.2	6	128	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13¾	10½	FinGnA .40b	3.8		14	10½	10½	10½	
24⅞	13⅞	FtSLSh 1b	5.2	5	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP 1t	8.3	7	23	12⅝	12	12	—1
4½	1¼	Fishman			20	2	2	2	
11⅞	3⅝	FlanEnt		7	46	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41½	19⅛	FltghtSf .28	.8	16	27	34	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
12	5½	FlnRck .21e	2.5	4	35	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen		12	104	16⅛	14⅝	14⅞	—1¼
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers .42	3.9	6	28	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
36¾	18½	FlukeJ .96t	2.8	13	2	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¼
8½	6	FooteM		18	15	7	7	7	
73	56	FordCan 5a	8.7	13	z1160	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
25¾	8⅝	ForestC .10	.9		16	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
7⅞	3	ForestLab		15	5	4⅞	4⅞		— ⅛
7½	4¼	FranklnRt		18	77	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
11¾	5¾	Franks .32	3.4	7	37	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
7	4½	Friedm .28b	5.2	4	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	FriendFr			47	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ¼
12½	9½	Friona .40	4.0	3	28	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	6	Frischs .30b	4.5	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅜	FrontA .20b	1.9	5	16	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
9⅞	2¾	FrontA wt			14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		— G—G—G —							
2⅞	1	GIExpl		9	18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	GRI .30	5.2	8	88	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI			2	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy .06t	1.1	3	38	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
16	6¾	Garan .81e	11.	4	21	7¾	7⅜	7½	
4½	2⅛	Garland			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	8⅝	GatLIet .40b	2.1	7	119	19¼	18⅞	19	— ½
3⅝	9-16	Gaynor			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4¼	GenExp			524	7¾	7¼	7¼	
5⅝	2¼	GnHous		3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3	Genge .10e	2.1	6	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
8	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.2	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	1.2	7	21	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	17¾	GlantF 1.30	5.9	5	28	23	21⅞	22	—1
16⅞	7⅞	GntYell .50e	4.6	9	218	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	4¾	Glasrock		14	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅞	18⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.4	7	12	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
30	17⅝	Glnmr .72	3.4	7	15	22⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
14¾	7¼	Globeln .70	6.7	9	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
11¾	7¼	Glosser .40	4.3	5	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Glover			12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt			2	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅝	GoldnCyc			62	7⅝	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅜
44⅝	5¾	GldNugt .08t	.5	21	151	18½	16⅞	17⅛	—1
15⅝	7	GoldWH .64	8.4	4	26	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Goldfield			59	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS		3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Gdrich wt			21	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
26	18¾	GormR 1.20a	6.0	7	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
10	7½	GouldT .88	8.8	10	6	10	10	10	
13¼	6¼	GrahMf .30	3.3	27	14	9	9	9	
11½	6	GrandAu .30	3.5	6	3	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅜
18⅝	8¼	GrndCtl .50	4.3	5	11	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
19½	8⅜	GranerA		10	31	11¼	10¾	11	— ¼
9⅜	5⅞	GtAmInd		4	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8	4⅝	GIBasinP		25	109	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
26¼	18⅝	GtLkCh .24	1.0	12	36	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
3¾	1¾	Greenmn			41	2	2	2	
7½	5⅝	GREIT .40	5.6	11	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	GrassT 1.12	5.5	8	5	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15¾	11½	GuardC .60b	4.6	8	4	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	10½	Gullford .60	3.5	3	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅛
35½	23⅝	GitCan 1.40	4.1	9	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm		7	28	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
3½	1¼	HalcoPd			2	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	3⅝	Hamptn		3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅛	HanSaRt			97	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	21½	Harland 1	3.9	10	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Harvey		4	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
9⅜	3⅜	Hasbro .20	3.6	9	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Hasting .60	6.2	6	12	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
7½	4	HawalA			538	5	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	3½	HithCh		9	19	4	3⅞	4	
10⅞	6	HeithM .22	2.8	5	13	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
10⅜	7¾	HelnWer .39e	5.0	7	21	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
6⅞	3	Helnick .10	2.6	8	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	HellmMtg			65	1½	1⅜	1½	
12⅞	4⅝	HIGlnc .03r	.4	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	HIShear .20	2.0	7	31	11⅜	10⅜	10¼	—1⅛
7½	6⅝	Highland			1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic .20	3.5	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Hofman .20	4.8	3	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
41	26¼	HolngA 2.20	6.5	20	2	34	33	34	—2
9¼	5½	HollyCp		9	85	7¾	7¼	7¼	—
40¼	33⅜	HomeOA 1.30	3.2	9	10	u40½	40	40½	+ ⅜
37	30½	HomeOB 1.30	2.8	8	5	36½	36½	36½	— ½
27¾	21⅝	Hormel 1.48	5.9	5	18	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar			21	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅞
13¼	8½	HospM .60	6.1	27	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.77e	10.	12	7	17	17	17	
7⅝	4¾	HousRon .40	6.5	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	3	HouseVI		10	13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	13½	HouOM .80	4.8	8	464	17	16½	16⅝	— ¼
26	15⅜	HouO pf1.69	9.1		56	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
12¼	6½	HowelC .40	3.3	10	81	u12⅝	12	12¼	
4¼	2⅛	Howell .15e	5.2	17	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
31½	22¾	HubellA 1.44	5.5	8	2	26	26	26	+ ¼
31⅞	23¼	HubellB 1.44	5.6	8	123	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
27	23⅞	Hubbl pf2.06	8.6		1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
14½	6	HuckMI .28	2.4	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn		3	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
54½	33⅝	HudBO 2	4.1	9	33	49⅜	48¼	48¼	—1
15¼	8¼	Hufty .68	5.8	6	22	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	HuntH .16e	3.5	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
47¼	24½	HuskyO 1	2.7	7	210	37½	36½	36½	—1
7⅞	3	Hycel		56	97	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
5⅞	3½	ICH .15e	4.1	3	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	ICM .50e	6.5	10	21	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind .14	3.0	5	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.5	3	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh .32e	4.0	7	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
22⅞	16⅜	ImpOil 1	4.5	9	297	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	— ½
48	38	InPL pf 4	9.9		250	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
3	15-16	InflightSv			6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Inolex			5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19¾	8	Instron .30	1.7	9	6	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¼
2	⅞	InstrSvs		28	953	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	8¾	InsSy pf.28t	2.6		14	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
12⅝	4	IntegRes		9	15	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
8	6	IntCtyGs .28	3.8	7	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk .15e	1.2	6	10	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt		16	179	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc			83	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	15	IntGenl 1.40	6.3	5	17	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
10	4½	IntProl .30	5.2	4	15	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	IntSeaw .60	8.9	4	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch			26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	⅜	Interphot			8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4½	1¼	InvestFlo		1	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38¼	23¾	InvDvA 1.28	3.4	12	x302	37¾	37	37½	
9⅝	5⅞	InvDvB .32	3.4	8	x41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	InvRIT .55e	6.7	13	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics		11	17	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅞
34½	13½	IroqBrd .30	1.2	9	261	27⅝	24½	26	—1½
5½	3⅝	Irvinlnd .10	3.3		16	3¼	d 3	3	— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	13	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅞	Jacobs .50b	3.8	7	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
11⅞	5¾	Jensen 1.40t	15.	5	20	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Jetronic		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	5⅛	JohnPd .36	6.0	10	59	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
4½	2¼	JuniperP		40	28	4⅛	3⅞	4	
9¾	6½	Jupiter		4	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		— K—K—K —							
6⅛	3¼	KTelln .30e	6.7	9	54	4¾	4⅜	4½	
4⅞	1¾	Kalsin 3c			9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
51¾	44	KnGs pf4.50	10.		z10	45	45	45	— ½
10⅝	3½	KapokT			19	4¾	4⅜	4½	— ¼
17¼	7⅝	KenalCp		6	90	11⅝	10¾	10⅞	— ½
12⅞	7⅝	Kenwin .48a	4.8	5	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Ketchm .23t	5.3		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Kev Co .20e	4.8	4	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	½	Kidde wt			43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	KinArk		8	185	3	2⅞	3	
21¼	17⅝	KingRd .32	1.9	6	34	18⅛	d17	17	—1⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	14	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg		4	35	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅛	2⅛	KleerVu		9	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr		13	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
6⅛	2½	LSB .10r	2.4	11	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge .06e	3.0	17	15	2	2	2	
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur .20	3.8	18	28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
12¾	8	LQuint 1.08t	13.	13	140	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
6½	1½	LafyRad			36	2½	2½	2½	
3½	2	LakeSh		10	34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10	2½	Landmk		3	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
8⅜	4⅞	Laneco .20b	2.6	4	15	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅞	16⅝	LeaRonal .60	3.6	8	15	17	d16½	16½	— ⅝
8½	3⅞	LeePh		18	23	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
15¾	6⅞	LehighP		4	4	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
18½	11	LeighPd .80	4.5	7	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7	2⅝	LelsureT		4	40	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅞	5½	LlbtyFb .39t	5.8	4	30	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Lightolr .24	2.7	6	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	LincAm		5	52	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	LloydsE			8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	1⅜	Lodge .08e	2.9	13	28	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
33⅛	16¾	Lohmn 1.20	4.5	10	8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	6½	LoewT wt			607	15⅛	14¼	14½	— ⅝
19½	9¾	Logicon		10	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
26	15¼	LaGenS .99	5.2	6	2	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe 1.44	5.1	9	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl		7	4	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
14¾	9¼	Lydall .60a	6.2	6	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp		2	14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Lynnwear		5	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
7½	3⅝	MPO		5	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅛	4½	MWA			1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9¾	4½	Macks .20	3.3	5	11	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	½	Macrod		29	58	2	1¾	1¾	
9½	4¾	ManrC .40	5.9	5	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
1 3-16	½	Marinda			26	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
14¼	8⅝	Marlene .14e	1.1	5	20	13	12¾	13	
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		44	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
5½	2	MrshF		2	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Marshln			44	5	5	5	
26⅛	13	MartPr .40	3.1	4	77	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
17	8½	Masind .60a	5.3	5	12	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7¼	4	Masters		4	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe .28	1.3	11	15	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
21⅝	2¼	Matrix			11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	MaulTec .14	4.7		2	3	3	3	
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO		24	380	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Means 1.20	7.3	7	30	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst .50	5.3	5	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	MedalnGp		7	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
3	1½	MedcoJw		5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22⅞	9⅝	Medfield		11	10	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	13⅝	MedloG .60	2.9	9	33	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
13½	6¼	Megalnl .24	3.0	5	41	8½	8	8	— ½
25⅝	13⅛	MEMCo .90	5.8	7	14	15½	15½	15½	
13⅝	8	MercSL .50	4.8	4	123	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro .15	2.0	9	1	7½	7½	7½	
11½	6⅝	Metex .40	4.1	8	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	20¾	Metptn .32	1.0	19	53	33¾	33	33	—1
4	1⅝	Metrocar			15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	MichGen		9	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	5	MchSug .05e	.7		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7¼	3⅝	Micklbry .16	4.1	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	5	MidldCo .20	2.6	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
24⅝	10	MidlGls .40	3.0	7	25	13¾	13	13¼	— ¼
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT		26	96	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
25⅞	13⅞	MitchlE .12	.6	8	554	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
17½	8⅞	MiltCp .40	3.1	5	16	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
49	42¼	MonP pf4.40	10.		z10	42	d42	42	—1
17½	11	Moog .40b	2.6	8	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
8½	6	MigGlh .63e	8.0	18	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh .32	5.8	4	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
12⅞	5⅞	MatlSM .16b	1.6	6	58	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
22	12¼	MtVMII 1a	5.0	4	6	20	20	20	
11¾	8¾	MovStr .57	5.3	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5¼	1⅛	Movielab		10	8	3	2⅞	3	
		— N—N—N —							
13	11	NFC 15	1.3	7	35	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18	10½	Napco .20	1.9	6	16	10½	d10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Narda .20	3.7	9	15	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
36	15⅝	NatCSS .32	1.1	13	93	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ½
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu .12e	1.7	6	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16½	7⅛	NtHltE		8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
4	1⅞	NKinney			34	2⅝	2	2⅛	
7	2⅛	NtParag			6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent			229	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
6⅞	5	NtSecR .48e	8.9	8	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e	3.9	11	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	3	NtSpinn .20	3.5	5	27	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
15⅞	7½	NatwHo .40	2.5	11	90	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9¾	3¼	NelsLB .6t	11.	5	76	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	13	NHamp .80a	3.3	7	17	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅝
2⅛	1⅜	Nldria .05e	3.1	8	27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	9	NMxAr .21t	1.9	22	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc .55e	8.3	7	27	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
32	18⅞	NYTim .80	3.0	20	443	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE .50	7.4	36	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅛	Newcor 1	3.9	6	21	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅞
4⅝	1½	Nexus		8	33	3⅝	3½	3½	
32⅞	15½	NiagFSv .80	3.5	6	6	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
6½	2⅝	Nichols .02r	.4	6	2	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Noelind		11	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅜	3⅛	Nolex			69	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
13	7½	Norin .40	4.5	5	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅜	Norl pf 1.50	12.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25	2⅛	Nortek .04	.4	8	114	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
5-32	1-128	NoAMI wt			150	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25⅝	13	NoARoy .20	1.2	6	12	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
12¼	7⅛	NoCaO		8	21	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13¼	12¼	NoestBk 1.04	8.4	6	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	43	NIPS pf4.25	9.4		z120	45	44	45	+1⅜
18⅛	9⅛	NuclDta		12	6	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
28⅝	18	Numac .07t	.3	30	6	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	1.1	5	16	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
16	11	OhSealy .84	5.5	9	23	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅞
8⅝	5⅞	OllaInd .40e	5.7	4	2	7	7	7	
20	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.5	11	19	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
44½	21	OOkiep		31	z100	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
14	6½	OrioleH .35e	3.9	3	19	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	OutdrSp .20	2.2	15	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
9¾	3½	OzarkA .20e	4.3	4	116	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
		— P—Q —							
2	¾	PF Ind			24	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	PGEpfA 1.50	9.8		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
16⅞	13⅜	PGEpfB 1.37	9.1		15	15	13⅞	15	+1
16	12	PGEpfC 1.25	10.		4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpfD 1.25	9.2		10	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+ ⅞
15½	12¼	PGEpfE 1.25	10.		5	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW 2.57	10.		7	26	25⅞	25⅞	
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV 2.32	10.		17	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
29⅞	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	9.9		12	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
30⅛	25	PGEpfS 2.62	9.9		10	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ½
13⅝	10⅞	PGEpfH 1.12	9.7		1	11½	11½	11½	
28	23⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	9.8		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
24⅛	20⅝	PGEpfP 2.05	9.6		15	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅝	PGEpfM 1.96	9.7		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26	21⅛	PGEpfL 2.25	10.		4	23½	22½	22½	—1
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK 2.04	9.7		7	21	20⅝	21	
26½	22½	PGEpfJ 2.32	10.		5	23¼	22¾	23¼	— ⅜
52⅞	42⅞	PacLt pf4.50	10.		z10	44¼	44¼	44¼	
23½	11	PacScie .32	2.7	6	19	12	12	12	— ¼
33¼	27¾	PallCp .52	1.9	13	38	28	d27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	PalomrF			1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Pantast .30	6.0	10	6	5	5	5	
13⅞	11	ParkCh .60	4.8	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl		16	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	18½	Parsons 1	5.4	6	22	18¾	d18⅛	18½	— ⅜
6½	4⅛	PatFash .10e	1.9	3	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅝	5¾	Patagon		5	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
11	6	PatoC 2e	21.	4	108	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	14⅞	PebbIB 1	2.5	13	1	40½	40½	40½	
7⅞	5	PeerTu .24a	3.4	7	3	7	7	7	
12¾	10½	PenEM		6	2	12	12	12	
18¼	12⅛	PenTr 1	7.0	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
3½	2⅜	PECo .42t	16.	3	29	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17	14⅝	PenRE 1.45	9.1	8	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
5⅝	3½	PenobS .20	4.8	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	⅝	Pentron		8	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	23¾	PepBoys 1b	3.6	5	16	28⅞	28	28	— ⅜
25¼	10	PepCom .48	2.7	8	101	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
15¾	8½	Perini .40	3.6	11	13	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe		7	53	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD .68r	7.1	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	2	Phoenix			51	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12	7	PicNPay .28	3.0	6	25	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ¼
6⅞	1	PioneerS		2	50	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3	PlanTx .20t			8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	PitWVa .56	9.3	7	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
31⅜	20	PltDM 1.40	4.5	5	25	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
34¾	22¼	Plttway 1.65	5.6	5	1	29½	29½	29½	
24½	17½	PlacrDv 1	4.2	11	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
9¾	4⅞	Plantlnd			74	5¾	5½	5⅝	
11¾	4¾	PlyGm .40b	4.9	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	17	PneuSc 1	4.2		z250	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
3⅝	⅞	Polaron			18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24	8½	Polychr .20	.8	12	1317	u24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
18½	17⅞	PostCp .50	2.9	8	6	17¼	d17	17	— ⅝
17⅝	10⅞	PrairleO		14	7	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
13½	10½	PrattLmb 1	8.3	7	20	12⅛	12	12	
28	22⅛	PrenHa 1.36	5.8	9	132	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	PresRIB		28	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅞	Presley .62r	6.6	2	51	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18	13½	Preston .70	4.1	8	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
25⅞	4¼	PrimMt		13	109	14½	12¾	12¾	—1½
11¾	10⅛	PrpCT 1.23e	11.	9	1	11	11	11	— ¼
13⅝	9⅛	ProvGas .28	8.7	4	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	PrdRE .28	6.4	15	31	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld .24	6.0	5	163	4⅛	3⅞	4	
25¾	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34	10.		2	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	7⅝	PulteH .24	2.9	2	37	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG		8	16	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11⅝	9¾	Punta pf1.10	10.		16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
13	6⅝	Purpac .06e	.8	19	29	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
10½	7	Quebcr .20e	2.8	11	7	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
12⅝	9¾	RBInd .24	2.2	8	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2¾	1⅝	RET			33	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
15	8⅞	RHMed .10e	1.0	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RPS		7	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
4¼	2	RSC .10	3.8	15	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Ragan .10e	1.5	11	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx		5	34	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅝
17¼	10⅞	RangrO		43	128	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
32½	19⅝	Ronsbrg 1.20	4.9	6	47	26	24¼	24½	—1½
4¾	¾	RapAm wt			168	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
32⅞	13½	RavInd .40	2.2	17	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Reading		7	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	14⅝	REInv 1.20	7.3	13	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
5½	2⅝	ReevesT		48	115	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
8¾	4	RelaTr .25e	5.0	4	18	5⅛	5	5	
12½	8½	RegalB .60	6.7	7	8	9⅛	9	9	
19¼	14⅝	RemAr 1a	6.3	5	23	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
14	5⅝	RepGyp .40	3.1	4	23	13½	13	13	— ½
43	29	RepNY 2	5.5	5	41	36½	36½	36½	
25	22	RNY pf2.12	9.1		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot .24	1.6	7	92	15⅝	d14⅝	15	— ⅝
69½	20½	ResrtA		15	7087	49⅞	44⅞	46	—1¾
108	27	ResrtB		25	189	79⅞	72	74¼	—2¼
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc		12	56	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13¼	4⅞	RexNore		13	30	10¼	9⅝	10	— ½
8¼	3⅝	RibletP .12	1.8	4	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10¾	5⅛	Richton .44	6.3	4	28	7	6⅝	7	
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo		7	38	37¼	35⅝	36	—1¼
33½	22¼	RioAlg 1.08	3.4	9	5	32	32	32	
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			44	12½	12¼	12⅜	
8¼	4⅛	Roblin .12	2.3	4	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	10	Rockway 1	9.5	7	46	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
40½	23⅝	Rogers .20	.6	14	18	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅜
5	2⅝	RoncoT		5	19	3	2⅞	3	
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm		12	99	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
10	7½	Rudick pf.56	6.8		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco		4	71	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp		13	13	4	3⅝	4	
19	10⅞	Russell .48	3.9	5	12	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ½
		— S—S—S —							
5⅝	4	SFM .20	4.7	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	8¼	SGL .25b	2.8	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70	12.		63	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	SMD		3	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	SSP		8	3	4½	4½	4½	
16	9⅝	Salem .32e	2.8	6	14	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47	11.		17	23¼	23	23	— ¼
29¼	25	SDgo pf2.68	11.		6	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
20½	14¾	SFrRE 1.60	8.4	17	8	19⅛	19	19	
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW 1.60	7.6	10	5	21	20¾	21	
14¾	5	Sandgte .40	3.0	6	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
10⅞	6½	SoundrL .30	3.4	7	64	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	ScheibE .56	9.7	14	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnult .86a	6.3	4	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller		7	12	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	5	SchoolP .40	7.6	13	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6	3⅛	Schrodr .16	4.6	10	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
37½	20¾	SciAtlo .20	.6	15	142	36	34⅞	34⅞	—1½
36⅛	27⅞	Scope .50	1.4	9	4	36	36	36	— ⅛
23	16¾	ScurryR		19	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
22½	12¼	SbdAM .40	2.1	3	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9¾	3⅝	Seaicora		5	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	15-16	Seaport		14	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	3½	Secat pf.42k			z100	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
5⅞	2⅝	Searslnd			5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
15⅝	7	SeasnAll .20	1.4	21	182	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4¾	2½	SecMtg			158	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt			60	3-128	3-128	3-128	
11⅞	6⅛	Selas .36	5.1	5	28	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
8	5⅛	Semich .20b	3.5	13	2	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco .36	5.8	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Servo			2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS .40e	7.8	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Sharon 1	4.5	5	11	23¾	22	22	—1½
8¼	5⅛	Shawin .50b	9.1	6	47	5½	5⅜	5½	
8¼	2½	ShelfrR		4	18	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell		12	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	19	Showbi 1	4.6	8	9	22⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅞
27⅝	11⅞	Slerrcln .30	1.5	12	18	21	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
17	8	Sifco .56	3.6	7	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Sigmo .40	2.9	7	30	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
15¾	10¼	Sllainc .30	2.6	3	5	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst .40e	6.7	5	3	6	5⅞	6	
6	3⅛	SimcoS .25b	6.1	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10½	Simkins .80	6.3	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Solitron		17	71	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
11½	5	SoraPaa		4	x4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13½	6⅜	Soundsn .40	5.1	3	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3-16	1-32	SoAtlT wt			5	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08	10.		x4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14¾	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19	9.7		5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
27¾	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24	8.4		y100	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
18	13	SCEd pf1.45	9.2		3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
19⅞	16	SCEd pf1.30	6.7		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30	9.8		x61	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅜
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21	9.4		308	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
103	89	SCEd pf8.70	9.6		x1	90½	90½	90½	—1⅛
106⅞	93½	SCEd pf8.96	9.4		9	95⅝	95	95	— ⅞
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk .58	6.5	6	11	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15	7¾	SwtGFin .40a	3.0	7	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
15⅞	10	SpeclfyR		6	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector .20e	2.7	3	19	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spectro		5	2	4	4	4	— ¼
6⅞	3	Spencer .16	3.6	5	47	4½	4⅜	4½	
5¾	4½	Splentex .24	5.1	10	10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
23¼	6½	StaffrdL		9	7	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
11⅞	6⅝	StdCont .40b	5.0	5	13	8	8	8	
29¼	19⅛	StCoosa 1.60	7.6	6	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	6	StdMetl		13	71	11¼	10⅝	10½	— ¾
26	19¾	StProd 1.40	5.6	6	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
31⅝	20½	StdShr .60t	2.4	8	35	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Stange .20	2.4	9	59	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Stardust		1	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	StarrtHo .30	3.8	4	24	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4	Steelml .24b	4.0		20	6	6	6	
2¼	⅞	SterlEl		5	5	1	1	1	
4	2⅛	SterlExt .10	3.8	7	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
10	6⅛	StrutW .30b	3.7	14	30	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
5	2⅞	SueAnn .24e	8.0	14	4	3	3	3	
2¼	⅞	Summit		7	20	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17½	7	Sonair .50r	3.0	11	58	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
22⅞	12½	Sundnc .16b	.8	20	216	21⅛	19¾	19⅞	—1½
8⅛	5⅝	SunshJr .36	6.3	5	x5	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ¼
19⅞	13	SupFdS .40	2.6	7	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Supind .25	1.9	6	235	14¼	12½	13⅛	— ⅞
11⅜	6	SupSurg .32	4.0	6	30	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
28¼	20½	Supron .30	1.1	17	15	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh		4	80	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf 1	10.		2	10	10	10	
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt			3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
7⅜	3½	Synloy		35	17	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
38⅞	21⅛	Syntex .90	2.7	10	768	34¾	33	33⅝	—1½
33½	19½	SyscoCp .56	1.9	8	13	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ½
23¾	10⅝	SystEng		12	132	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅜
		— T—T—T —							
13¼	6⅛	TEC .40	6.0	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TFI		9	20	2	2	2	
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd .20	1.6	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
5⅞	4	Talleyln wt			20	4	4	4	
14½	8⅝	TandB 1e	11.	5	3	9½	9½	9½	
14⅝	7¼	Tannet .28	3.2	4	45	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
16⅞	11⅝	Tasty 1.20b	9.2	9	2	13	13	13	
3¼	1¼	TechSym		12	101	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¼	TechOp		7	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	TechTp .07r	2.2	7	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
38	16	TelonR		63	204	36⅜	29⅝	30¼	—5½
14⅞	7⅝	TeleCm .52	5.8	6	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
27½	15⅝	Telflex .40	2.4	9	16	17½	17	17	— ¾
21⅞	9¾	Telscl .60	3.6	13	21	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
6	1½	Tenna			25	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4½	½	Tenneco wt			255	9-16	d7-16	7-16	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9	3½	Tennev .41t	7.5	9	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Tensor		13	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn		8	93	16	15⅝	15½	— ½
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC .40	5.8	53	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅜	TextAir .16	1.4	9	119	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
25¼	13¾	Textron wt			1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
19⅝	13¾	Thriftm .80	4.7	4	23	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Tidwell		4	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG .25	2.9	5	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
17½	10⅝	TorlnCp .80	5.0	7	13	16⅛	15⅞	16	
18¼	8⅞	TotlPet .20	1.2	15	x498	17⅞	17	17⅛	
10⅞	3	TotPet wt			95	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry		9	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	2¾	TransLux .05e	1.0	7	37	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7¾	TransOil .05e	.6	9	63	9	8⅝	8⅞	
9⅝	4⅛	Tredwy .20	4.0	12	15	5	4⅞	5	
10	7	TriSM .60	7.6	4	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	TriaCp .15	1.1	8	15	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
21⅝	3 1-16	TuboM			977	18½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23¾	TurnrC 1.80	6.6	8	8	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
6½	3⅛	TwinFr .15	3.8	6	19	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
10⅝	7⅛	U&I		48	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
3¾	1⅜	UDS			7	2	2	2	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	UIP .24	6.2	6	93	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
4	1⅞	UNA .20	6.2	4	23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ½
7⅞	4⅞	URS .34	5.3	7	32	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax		8	29	6¾	6½	6⅝	
16	9¼	UAirPd .64	5.0	8	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	UnCosF .60b	5.0	7	2	12	d12	12	— ¼
3⅛	1½	UnFoods		7	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2⅛	UNatCp			3	3¼	3¼		
17¾	9⅞	USFiltr .32	3.0	7	93	11	10⅞	10¾	— ⅛
11	7¾	UnRIIT .81e	9.3	11	19	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
¼	1-16	UnRIIT wt			2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4½	2⅛	USRdium			10	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR 1a	6.5	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12⅛	6⅛	UnityB		23	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
6	3⅝	UnivCig .05	.9	5	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.2	10	73	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
16¼	9	UnivRu .72	7.2	4	2	10	10	10	
		— V—V—V —							
14⅝	7½	Valle's .81t	10.	8	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
16¾	11	Valmac .80	5.3	5	13	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5⅝	Valspar .36	4.6	8	7	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2¾	2	ValueL .06e	2.4		25	2⅝	2½	2½	
4¾	1½	Verit		4	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn .10	1.5	7	149	6¾	6½	6⅝	
8½	1¼	Vertiple		5	44	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely		117	44	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
5	1¾	Viatech		5	4	2	2	2	
7¾	1¾	VintageE		4	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Virco .16b	2.4	4	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	5	Vishay		9	6	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
7	3¼	VisualG .16	3.1	8	18	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Vol Mer.12e	4.4	8	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¼	10	Voplex .52	4.1	5	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp .15e	3.2	5	24	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		— W—W—W —							
6	2⅝	WTC .10	2.4	11	91	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ½
10¼	6⅛	Wacknt .40b	5.3	7	21	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
18½	10⅛	Walnoco		13	142	17	16⅞	16½	— ¼
27¾	20⅝	Walco .80	3.9	5	21	21¼	20½	20¾	— ⅝
11⅞	5¾	WallcS .28	3.5	9	x14	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
37¼	12¼	Wang .06	.2	19	70	32⅞	31⅛	32	— ⅞
34⅞	10⅝	Wang B .16	.5	17	105	30¾	29	29¾	—1½
17¾	7	Wards Co.20	1.6	4	21	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
23¾	4⅛	WarnC pf.05	.4		40	11¾	11	11¼	— ¾
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm		23	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅞	23⅛	WshPost .36	1.6	8	13	22⅞	d22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
25½	20⅝	WRIT 1.96	8.7	13	x9	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA .07r	.8		13	9½	8¾	8¾	—1
51¾	48	WTex pf4.40	9.1		z30	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+ ⅜
35⅝	19⅜	Wstburn 1a	3.2	5	69	32¼	31⅞	31⅝	— ½
19½	10½	WstFin .48	3.0	3	15	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
8⅝	3⅞	Whippny .20	4.8		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl .40	8.0	6	11	5⅛	5	5	
7⅝	3⅞	Whitehall		5	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt			20	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita		18	52	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
14	8⅜	Wmhous .50	4.0	6	37	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp .40	2.8	19	14	14½	14½	14½	
53⅞	45¼	WisP pf4.50	9.7		z10	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
3⅝	2	WolfHB		18	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¾	12	Wdstrm .60	5.2	5	7	11⅞	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅛	4¾	WkWear .36	5.7	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr 10e	.8	37	123	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
1 7-16	⅞	WrightH			55	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	+1-16
26½	14⅝	Wynnln .60	2.7	7	48	23¾	22½	22½	—1¼
16	11	WymBn .64	5.4	8	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —							
17	11	ZeroCp .44	3.0	8	40	15¼	14½	14¾	— ½
17½	8¾	Zimmer .36	3.5	3	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ½

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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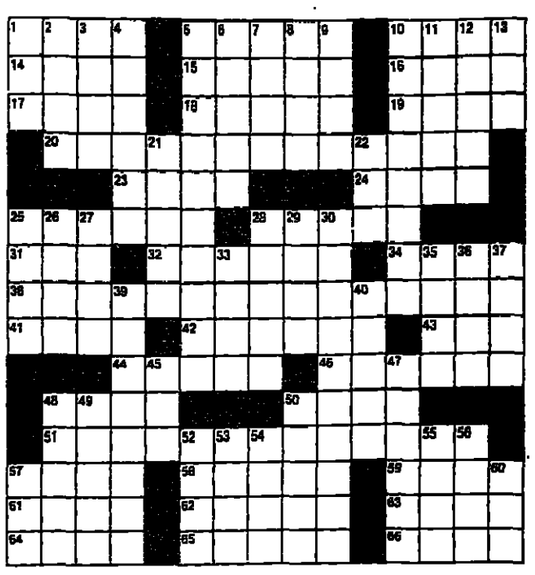

ACROSS

1 Basics
5 Whip's sound
10 Aqueduct feature
14 Chicago area
15 Primitive: Comb. form
16 Building wings
17 Asian ruler
18 Annoyed
19 Versifier
20 Children's game
23 Negative votes
24 Hts.
25 Clergyman
28 Ecstasy
31 Flying saucer
32 Kind of pass, in football
34 Work units
38 Children's game
41 Manumit
42 Liquid used as a solvent
43 Bee follower
44 Attires
46 Hazarded
48 Hummingbird motion
50 Oriental nurse
51 Children's game
57 Rajah's wife
58 Navigation system
59 Adolescent scourge
61 Korbut
62 Stradivari's teacher
63 "And —— there were none"
64 Homophone for bin
65 Violin's ancestor
66 *Worked in the* garden

DOWN

1 Welsh rabbit ingredient
2 H, A or cherry
3 Spiral
4 Dash
5 Long-legged crustacean
6 Reheats
7 A memorable 'Chase
8 Observed
9 Coal scuttles
10 Fought off
11 In the air
12 C, G and F
13 River mouth: Abbr.
21 "No —— is good news" (bandit's motto)
22 *One kind of* relief
25 Word with cream or powder
26 Distant
27 Painful
28 Czech founder of the Little Entente
29 Lithuanian's close relative
30 Discordant
33 Red Sox slugger
35 "And ye may better —— the rede": Burns
36 Jubilation
37 Word with dog or bob
39 Noon
40 Inventor Howe
45 Lode find
47 Closefitting dress
48 *Grampus or* cachalot
49 Be contingent
50 Shooting marble
52 Scapular
53 Alaskan cape
54 Dull and dingy
55 Parrot
56 One of the joints
57 Burglarize
60 *Where this* word comes

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	-	-	N.A.	MADRID	8	46	Clear
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Mist	MIAMI	18	65	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Clear	MILAN	6	43	Cloudy
ATHENS	8	46	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—8	18	Cloudy
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	—2	28	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Clear	MUNICH	—1	30	Clear
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow	NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Clear	NICE	8	46	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	36	Overcast	OSLO	6	43	Clear
BUDAPEST	2	36	Overcast	PARIS	0	32	Fair
CASABLANCA	13	55	Clear	PRAGUE	3	37	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Rain	ROME	7	45	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Clear	SOFIA	0	32	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Rain	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Clear
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	6	43	Overcast	TEL AVIV	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	3	37	Overcast	TOKYO	7	44	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	34	Overcast	TUNIS	9	48	Clear
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA	3	37	Clear
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
LAS PALMAS	8	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Clear	ZURICH	—1	30	Overcast
LONDON	8	32	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	9	49	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 27,1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond ..... SF 722.35
— (d) Canbor ..... SF 671.00
— (d) Grobor ..... SF 542.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 699.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 15.98
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.79
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 8.71

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust .. $ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust .. $ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.91*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 17.93
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 10.94
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 27.03

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 303.00
— (d) Cartagen ..... SF 402.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 56.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 71.00
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 397.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 112.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 20.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.90

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 24.65
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $62.01
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 21.88
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $ 53.89
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 14.15

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A ..... £ 2.70
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B ..... £ 9.22
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D ..... £ 16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 51.02
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 9.97
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 12.28
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 7.05

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $82.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 242.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 104.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlen Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,218.00
— (r) Securiswiss ..... SF 980.80

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 309.75
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 69.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 393.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 245.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 66.50
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 72.07

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 19.50
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 59.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 65.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.50
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 53.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 72.00
— (d) Ramehac-Invest ..... SF 254.00
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh ..... SF 141.50
— (d) Slma Swiss R Est ..... SF 209.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds ..... DM 11.20
— (d) Europafonds ..... DM 25.15
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.40
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 28.15
— (d) Unispecial I ..... DM 59.95

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.13
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.93
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.35
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.00
(w) CAMIT	$9.86
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.62
(d) Capital Reminvest	LF 1,372.00
(d) Caribbea Open-End Fund	$ 184.94
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.87
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.71
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.58
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.29
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$8.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.71
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$16.01
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,123.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,209.51
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,473.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.39
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.83
(d) Frank.-Trust Internat.	DM 40.36
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$8.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.86
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 267.62
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 30.42
(d) Icofund	$ 11.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.73
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 110.57
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.17
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 152.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.04
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investo DWS	DM 26.40
(r) Invest Affortiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.92
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.43
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$46.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 43.89
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,801.08
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.21
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 26.99
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.23
(d) Medialanum Sel. Fund	$11.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 9.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.74
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.16
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 46.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.76
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,900.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 821.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 89.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.89
( ) Shore Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Shore International N.V.	$ 4.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 93.88
(w) Soros Fund	$ 580.39
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 47.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 45.55
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 25.52
(r) Unilife Assurance Chaos	$ 1.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.08
(m) Uni Int'l Bond Fd	$ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.65
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.68
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 447.26
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.07
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,518.61

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — Now; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V 310 to 31 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redemt price -Ex-Coupon.

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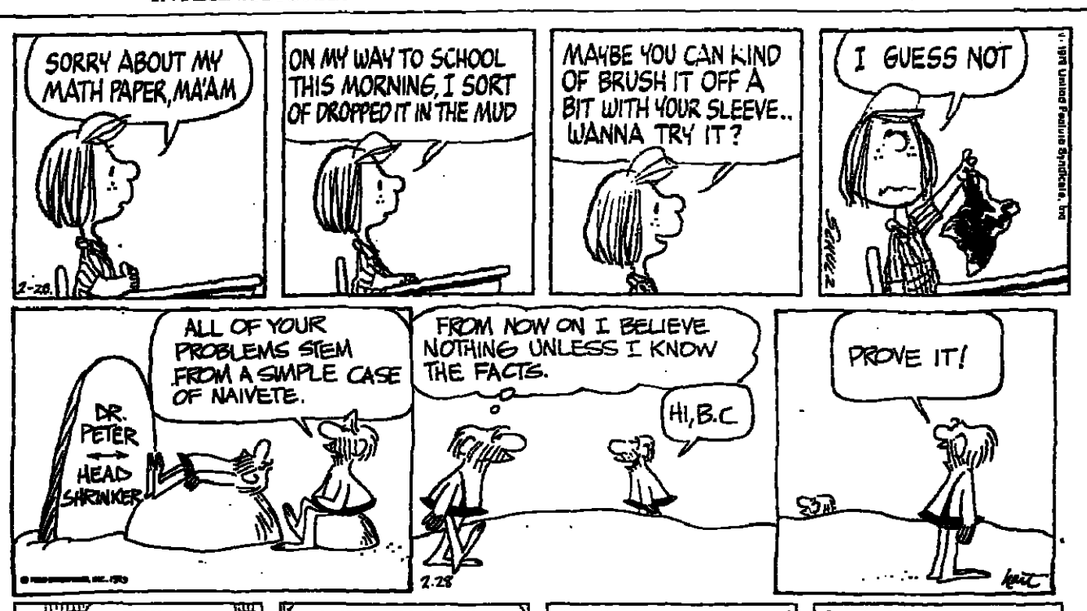

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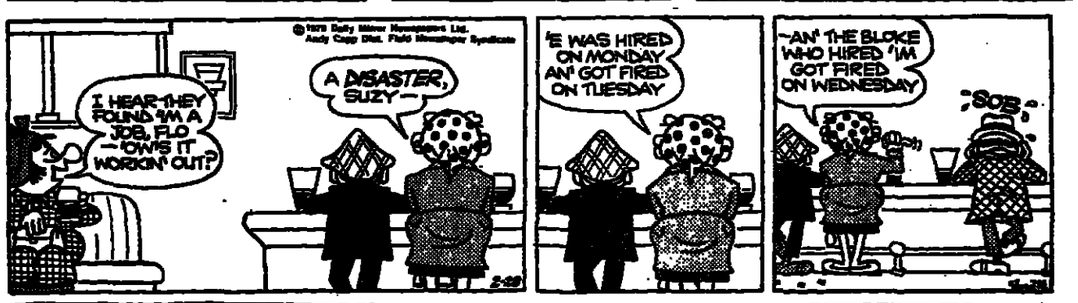

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HARSHT

GRYPIN

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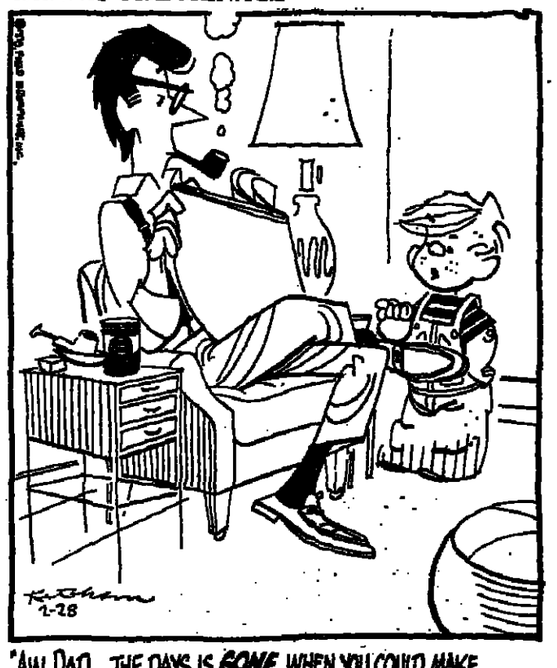
Answer: Brings a couple face to face—A KISS

DENNIS THE MENACE



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SWEET COUNTRY

By Caroline Richards. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 372 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anne Tyler

AT THE beginning of "Sweet Country," the heroine of the novel, Eva Maria Araya, is traveling by foot through the streets of Santiago to consult a psychiatrist. It's a trip that takes over two hours: She can't find a bus or a taxi. This is August, 1973, and there are already signs of the breakdown of normal life that preceded the overthrow of Salvador Allende. The aura of doom is almost palpable. "The streets themselves seem stretched too tightly, nervous and wary like the humans who crowd each other off the sidewalks. This is the time hardest to endure, when the tepid rays of a late winter sun disappear along the broad avenues, leaving the city in fear and darkness."

The stage is set, then, and Eva seems to be speaking directly across the footlights to us, with startling clarity, when she tells the psychiatrist what it feels like to be part of a country on the edge of disaster. "I cry a lot. My nerves are rubbed raw from worry. It's getting to the point where my mental state interferes with my job; I'm very forgetful and I snap at people . . . I misplace important papers. Sometimes I just stare into space and don't do anything."

Recorded in Journal

Eva is a kind of Girl Friday for Allende's wife, and this position, although not politically important, places her in danger. For days and weeks she wavers in indecision: Should she leave Chile altogether? The country slides further toward ruin; there are signs everywhere of the violence to come. At the psychiatrist's suggestion, Eva records all this in a journal, which forms a large part of the novel. It is well done — divided not by dates but by the categories of thoughts that cross her mind ("Father," "Chile," "A Sunday Dinner, May, 1973") — and it gives us a clear sense of Eva's intelligence and sensitivity. She is a firm, grave, likable young woman: we grow anxious, ourselves, for her situation.

Then Allende falls, and almost immediately Eva is arrested. She is to be, it turns out, one of the hundreds who were imprisoned, interrogated, and tortured in a soccer stadium for several days in September, 1973.

It seems fairly common knowledge, by now, that the events surrounding Allende's downfall were appalling, and that the CIA was involved. Certainly everyone agrees it was a deplorable situation. But a mere "tsk-tsk" is not going to seem adequate after you've read "Sweet Country." Eva is someone we know too well, and her matter-of-fact response to life is one we can too easily recognize. "I hate to leave you with such a mess to clean up," she tells her sister, as she is being led away after soldiers have ransacked their apartment.

Her fellow prisoners are all so ordinary — just the people you see every day on the street. (One woman arrives with the bag of groceries she'd been carrying when arrested.) Their stoicism and their concern for each other, in the face of nearly unbearable hardships, seem all the more heroic because these people are not the stuff heroes are usually made of. Nor does "Sweet Country" attempt to glorify them. The scene in the stadium is written with the kind of understatement, the attention to humdrum details, that makes it utterly believable — not some distant political legend but an occurrence as real as hanging out the laundry. It is absolutely shattering.

Political Exegesis

The book has some weaknesses. No novel, however much it involves politics, should contain dialogue consisting of long, chunky paragraphs of political exegesis. The readers' eyes tend to glaze over. And the plot would have been better focused if it had dealt only with Eva's story in a straightforward linear progression, instead of leaping sideways to include the stories of various U.S. and Canadian activities. But the style is superb — confident, controlled, granting a full measure of respect to the most incidental character.

Obviously, "Sweet Country" is not pleasant to read, and there were times when I longed to slam it shut and go hunt up a Doris Day movie. The book gave me nightmares. For several days after finishing it, I traveled in a kind of swamp of despair; and I don't think I will ever again hear mention of Chile (let alone the CIA) without becoming faintly ill. But that was the whole purpose — all the more valuable when you think of other situations, in other places, where similar events are occurring today. Without overstating its case, and without that note of zealous earnestness that one would find in a purely political tract, "Sweet Country" sways us. It is an unforgettable book.

Anne Tyler's most recent novel is "Earthly Possessions."
— Washington Post

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	3	
2	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	2	2
3	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	1	1
4	THE COUP, by John Updike	6	
5	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	4	9
6	SECOND GENERATION, by Howard Fast	5	2
7	THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders	7	
8	FOOLS DIE, Mario Puzo	8	2
9	THE FAR PAVILIONS, by M.M. Kaye	10	2
10	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	11	4
11	PROTEUS, by Morris West	—	
12	DRESS GRAY, by Lucian Truscott IV	—	
13	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	9	2
14	THE PRAISE SINGER, by Marv Renault	—	
15	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	12	8

NONFICTION

1	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	1	
2	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	2	1
3	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	3	2
4	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	6	
5	AMERICAN CEASAR, by William Manchester	4	2
6	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	5	
7	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	7	2
8	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?, by Erma Bombeck	10	4
9	TUTANKHAMUN, by Thomas Hoving	9	3
10	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	11	6
11	GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	8	9
12	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	14	1
13	FAERIES, described and illustrated by Brian Froud and Alan Lee	13	1
14	NEW PROFITS FROM THE MONETARY CRISIS, by Harry Browne	—	1
15	JACKIE OH!, by Kitty Kelley	—	1

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	O	O	S	T		R	A	I	D		S	S	T	S
A	P	P	E	A	R	A	N	C	E		Q	U	I	T
N	U	T	C	R	A	C	K	E	R	S	U	I	T	E
E	S	S		P	L	E	A	D		P	A	T	O	N
			H	O	E	S		P	A	L				
R	O	S	I	N			P	E	A	R	L	S	O	F
O	B	E	D		B	O	A	S	T	S		T	R	I
P	E	T	E	R	A	N	D	T	H	E	W	O	L	F
E	A	T		E	N	U	R	E	S		A	L	O	E
S	H	O	W	C	A	S	E			W	R	E	N	S
		O	I	L			A	S	H	Y				
S	P	U	R	T		D	A	L	A	I		I	T	A
H	A	N	S	E	L	U	N	D	G	R	E	T	E	L
A	L	T	E	R		E	N	D	E	A	R	M	E	N	T
G	O	O	N			S	K	I	N		S	E	A	T	O

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North-South bid to an optimistic slam.

North's second-round jump to three spades showed three-card support and sufficient high cards to drive to game. With a misfit in his partner's club suit, South should no doubt have been content to bid four spades. Instead, he initiated a cue-bidding sequence and eventually plunged into six spades.

West had exactly the hand that gives nightmares to those who have been taught never to lead from an unguarded king against a slam. It was certainly hard for him to know that the best lead was a club, and he selected the diamond singleton king.

South won with the ace in dummy and led a trump to the jack. West won with the king and returned a trump, which was taken by the closed hand with the queen. After ruffing a diamond with dummy's last trump, South was not tempted to try a heart finesse, since West's double of the heart cue-bid had doomed that play. Instead he led to the heart ace and pulled the last trump, leaving his position:

NORTH
♠—
♡QJ
◇—
♣AQ965

WEST
♠—
♡K954
◇—
♣KJ7

EAST
♠—
♡10
◇1076
♣1083

SOUTH
♠64
♡6
◇QJ9
♣2

South now led his two-trump on which West discarded two hearts and dummy two clubs. East was in some difficulty and gave up the heart ten and a club. This left West with the only protection in clubs, and he was squeezed when South cashed his diamond winners. He threw a club, and South finessed the club queen to score the last three tricks and make the slam.

The same result could have been achieved in a slightly different fashion by leading the diamond winners in the diagramed position. Then the play of the remaining trumps would squeeze both opponents at the same trick.

NORTH
♠1073
♡QJ8
◇A
♣AQ9654

WEST
♠K82
♡K95432
◇K
♣KJ7

EAST
♠95
♡107
◇1076542
♣1083

SOUTH (D)
♠AQJ84
♡A6
◇QJ983
♣2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2◇	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♡	Dble	Pass	Pass
5♣	Pass	5◇	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

An Ode to Spring Training, When Baseball Is Just a Game

By Thomas Boswell

MIAMI, Feb. 27 (WP) — The third-base box seats get the warm morning sun, so that's where the old men sit — feet propped on the back of the seat in front, napes of necks on the cool blue railings behind.

Anyone who comes to spring training in February is, of course, an honorary old man. No one belongs here who is not willing to smell, taste, see, touch and feel as though for the first time or last.

Miami Stadium, this ancient corrugated-tin ballpark for 10,000, is the home of the Baltimore Orioles and the perfect shrine in which to worship baseball's annual idyll to indolence. It also awakens dormant senses.

The 80-degree air is blessed with odors so serene that you must sniff to identify the traces of fresh mown grass, infield dust and Florida humidity.

Nose to the Cup

In the Oriole dugout the scents of old gloves cured in oil, and new bats, rubbed with pine tar, mix with the aroma of hot black coffee in manager Earl Weaver's cup.

The soft, steady breeze makes a visitor feel as baked as the red clay of the pitcher's mound, as relaxed as a tough-hided alligator with nothing to do but snap its jaw occasionally to see if it still works.

If the winds could carry words, then these cloudless Miami skies would bear the legend: released from all cares.

"It's so boring," says pitcher Jim Palmer. "Don't you just hate it?"

Then he laughs. "Actually, this is my favorite time of the season. There's no such thing as 'Who's coming up in the bottom of the seventh'."

That is the gist of February baseball: the motions, gestures, sights and sounds of the graceful game without its distractions of meaning.

"Every day is like those special afternoons in summer when you go to Yankee Stadium at 2 o'clock game," says Ray Miller, a pitching coach. "It's so big, so empty and so silent that you can almost hear the sounds that aren't there."

This is not only the biggest ballpark in Florida, but perhaps the best for watching the game with the artist's gift of second sight.

As a visitor steps from the junkies and bums of Miami's deteriorating 10th Avenue through the untended gates of the stadium, he is struck by the smell of fresh paint and the sight of huge, old oil paintings.

The cavernous, dimly lit underbelly of the stands is covered by several thousand square feet of Ash Can School sports murals — a turn-of-the-century barge fight, a suicide squeeze play in mid-pitch, buxom babes battling at roller derby.

In the Mellon Gallery they might not pass muster; in a ballpark they are magnificent. The squeeze play is a perfect introduction to spring baseball: motion and facial expression captured for their own sake without any hint of a result.

Not Much of a Crowd

Only 100 people passed through the open portal yesterday — construction workers on a break, idle teen-agers and genuine old men in the peculiar out-of-date caps and comfortable shoes that appear in a man's wardrobe once he no longer cares about the appraising eyes of women.

No two of these watchers sit within 10 feet of each other. These groups of one exchange conversation in speeches of two words: "See that. . .Pretty good. . .Not bad. . .Strong arm. . ."

"Hey, Jack, you bum," Jim Frey, an Oriole coach, yells to an elderly fan. "Who are you going to root for this year? Us or the Yanks?"

"Well, not the Yanks," growls the old man, pretending to be grouchy. "You guys got an outfielder who can catch the ball yet?"

Here we find the few men baseball players truly call their friends. In a September pennant race, under the world's fickle eyes, that camaraderie with a major leaguer has no price. The cost of such friendship now in February is one quiet, knowing smile.

Birds in Chatty Mood

The Orioles lean on the railings and talk to anybody who wants to chat.

"We'd give an autograph to anybody who was here today," says Palmer. "But then, the people who are here today aren't the kind who would ask for an autograph. They're my idea of good baseball fans.

"Anybody who comes to watch you run wind sprints and play catch and cover first base on bunts is obviously here for the esthetics. They have a feeling for the game. They're always good people to talk to."

Like any holiday from life, these days of utter unconcern cannot last long. "I don't even hurt anywhere yet," joked Palmer, the self-confessed hypochondriac.

Soon the curve balls must snap once more, the fast ball hop. The smell then will be the whiff of success, the only flavor will be the taste of dust after striking out. The field of vision narrows as soon as the score is kept. The "regulars" report this week.

The drama which is common to all games will return to baseball soon enough. The unique peace that sometimes seems to lie at the center of our most tranquil game will gradually recede.

But for a few more days, a few more hours at least, spring training is allowed to languish in its season of sweet boredom.

Associated Press

Umpires have their spring training too, like this group from Japan enrolled at an umpires school in St. Petersburg, Fla.

United Press International

The Soccer Scene

Another Tie That Binds

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Feb. 27 (IHT) — Success breeds . . . failure?

West Germany's surprising inability to score a goal, never mind a victory, in Malta last Sunday adds to the embarrassment of the nation rightly considered the best in world soccer until last June.

West Germany's opening European championship match, in Valetta, echoed the laborious 0-0 draws by which the country abdicated its World Cup crown in Argentina. It also very much reflects the pattern as before.

Champions are there to be shot down, and every foe raises its game in the attempt. That applies the world over, in any sport, any walk of life. In soccer, however, the three most recent falls — of England after 1966, Brazil after '70, and now West Germany after '74 — were encouraged by a deep-rooted lack of self-belief, not so much by the players who won the laurels, but those asked to follow.

Problem of Age

Common to the three has been that the championship teams were mature, about to be overtaken by age and succeeded by apprentices unable, or perhaps simply lacking the nerve, to step into their boots.

England could not replace Bobby Moore, Bobby Charlton or Geoff Hurst. Brazil could not follow Carlos Alberto, Gerson or Pele, and West Germany hasn't found another Franz Beckenbauer, Wolfgang Overath or Gerd Mueller. Irreplacable men, it appears; the leaders, the rhythm-keepers, the goalscorers for the big occasion.

Although Argentina's break-up has been swifter and due entirely to the economic forces that pulled its champions apart, it too had a forceful captain at the back (Daniel Passarella), a generator in midfield (Osvaldo Ardiles) and a goalscorer supreme (Mario Kempes).

Germany, however, had worked as studiously as anyone could to avoid the comedown that accompanies transition. It had seen how England, having abandoned traditional wingplay to win in 1966, has taken 20 years to return to what it does best. It had seen Brazil not once but twice betray the ball-playing instincts of its players in favor of trying, abjectly, to match "European brutality and method."

The Germans had seen all, but could they avoid the pitfalls themselves?

Something Happened

When Helmut Schoen, the most successful international manager the world has witnessed, rebuilt a side that surrendered the 1970 European championship only on penalty kicks after extra time, it looked as if West Germany had indeed succeeded. When, in October, 1977, West Germany utterly outplayed Italy in Berlin with a composure unrivaled anywhere, it again looked good.

And then? Then the Germans went to Argentina off the ball. Their attitude from the start was cautious, afraid of their own burden, sullen. They drew rather than lost, but that was failure itself.

After the Club came another new dawn. Schoen, 63, retired and Jupp Derwall, a manager-in-waiting for eight years, stepped out of the wings with a new team, and a new spirit, to build.

Here was West German organization at its most thorough. Derwall, 51, had managed every West German national side except the senior team under Schoen's guidance. With his slightly rotund figure, his silvery hair, he was never far from Schoen's own shadow. He and the players, from youth level up, had known each other for almost a decade.

A Good Beginning

It began well enough. Friendly internationals against Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands last October and December brought victories sprinkled with authority and rhythm of old. Derwell felt confident enough to announce his pleasure and to say that, although team-rebuilding had some way to go, "the next matches will show whether this team is really as good as these displays make apparent."

There was cause for confidence. German planning, the European draw and the gods had, it seemed, paved the smoothest of competitive hegemonies. A seven-month preparation period before the matches against insignificant soccer forces in Malta and Turkey.

Malta, after all, had already lost one European game by seven goals to nil in Wales and had not won a competitive match at home since February, 1975. It is true that Germany had managed only a 1-0 victory there in 1975, but that victory had something to spare.

It is also true that pitches in Malta are apt to be bone-hard dirt tracks, but even this hazard was steered from Germany's path: the ground in Valetta last Sunday was reportedly soft and heavy, not ideal, but the stuff Europeans are used to combatting.

Two Questionable Calls

Well, not only did West Germany drop a possibly crucial point, it very nearly came completely unstuck when Sepp Maier, its veteran goalie, once scooped the ball out with all Malta claiming it had crossed his line, and once more having to thank the Czechoslovakian referee for disallowing a Maltese score for offside.

Derwell will by now appreciate that his honeymoon is over. The German press was capable of castigating Schoen even in his hour of glory; it's unlikely Derwell will have enjoyed a rapturous homecoming.

The West Germans are notorious slow-starters to any competition, and renowned fighters at the death. They have only Wales to fear in their group, and Mike Smith, the Welsh manager, was in Valetta to see for himself the heart and fight Malta is capable of generating against his team next June.

But the scare will do no good to any insomniacs among the German players.

In Araby's Climes

Meanwhile, a quick jet-hop takes us out of Europe, and out of the historical contexts of this report, to Kuwait, where Sir Alf Ramsey landed a couple of days ago. Sir Alf, of course, was the architect of England's '66 triumph and, many still claim, the cause of England's negative decline since.

He was sacked by England in 1974, having won 69 games, drawn 27 and lost 17. Since then, apart from a brief return as manager of Birmingham City, this knight has been off the road, resisting all attempts to prize him from his comfortable Ipswich residence.

Sir Alf had enough money, and enough memories, to turn down offers from here to Timbuktoo. Now, however, he and Lady Vicky Ramsey are reportedly house-hunting in the Arabian Gulf, prior to accepting a $100,000 tax-free appointment to manage Kuwait in succession to Mario Zagallo (who, by chance, was Brazilian manager in 1970 and 74).

It's a small world, though one that should be stirred to no great shock if Sir Alf and Lady Vicky complete the round trip to humble Ipswich without actually signing for his final Arabian payoff. At 59, the offer may be irresistible . . . or it may be a little far-flung from the town he has lived in for 25 years.

Dolphins Reunite Their Hungarians

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT) — ring their Super Bowl years en Larry Csonka and Jim Kiick e riding high as the "Butch Cas- and Sundance Kid" of the Mi- Dolphins, they were discussing ir relationship with Don Shula, ir stern coach.

Csonka mentioned the day that goalposts had been installed the practice field. Inside the pty crates were green strips of ber that resembled snakeskin. ways looking to break the mono- y of practice, Zonk could not re- picking up one of the green ps and holding it behind his k as he wandered down to ere Shula was supervising the tting unit.

That's all I think about at ctice," Csonka said. "Some way get something happy going be- se it's so dull." And soon Don ula noticed that his big fullback standing nearby, holding some- ng in his hand.

What've you got there?" the ch asked.

I found a snake," Zonk replied. ere."

Half and Half

onk tossed the green rubber p at the coach, who leaped back. went 'yow.' That's just what he ed. 'yow.' I thought he had a rt attack," Csonka said. "But it ed him so bad, he didn't get . He didn't know what to do. chuckled. Then he walked and looking like he was going to mad. Then he chuckled again. he didn't really get mad. I 't know why."

You're his son, that's why," Ki- said. "The old Hungarian er-and-son team."

With the return of Csonka to the phins at age 32, the Hungarian er and son team has been reun-

Maybe that does promote a lit- feeling, the fact that we're both Hungarian and we're both from the Cleveland area," Zonk once acknowledged. "And he is like my father. On our farm in Stow, Ohio, where I grew up, if my father told us to build a barn in 30 days, we better have it built in 28 days." Now the father of the Dolphins is telling his Hungarian son to build himself up in 32 days.

"The whole month of April," Zonk says with a sigh, "he wants me in Miami working out."

It's Only Money

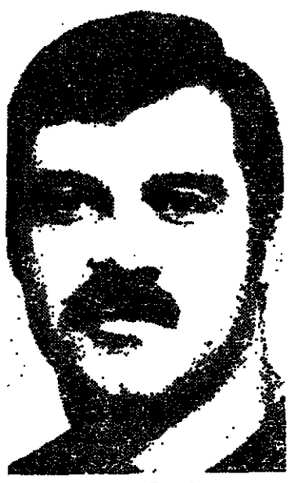
Csonka's return to the Dolphins was negotiated as carefully as if it had been a peace treaty. Five years ago Csonka, Kiick and Paul Warfield announced their intention to defect to the World Football League for a total of about $3 million after fulfilling the option year of their Dolphin contract in the 1974 season.

Joe Robbie, the Dolphins' principal owner, was furious, although he had contributed to their departure by ignoring negotiations with Ed Keating, their agent. After the WFL deal was announced, Robbie tolerated the trio's presence on the 1974 team, then ostracized them. Kiick and Warfield have since retired from football but when Csonka emerged as a free agent on Feb. 1, after three struggling seasons with the Giants, he wanted to return to the Dolphins; more important, Shula wanted him.

The Bottom Line

Shula convinced Robbie that Zonk was worth a one-year contract at about $135,000, but wisely Keating never handled the negotiations personally.

"Robbie's still mad at Keating," says Zonk. "So I went into Robbie's office without him. I was very apprehensive. His scar-wounds are still there. But we got along pretty well. I think the most positive thing now is that we hashed it out man-to-man and now it's behind us."



Larry Csonka

As a businessman, Robbie also knew that Zonk's popularity would sell tickets in Miami.

"I told him I'd be willing to take a percentage of the new season tickets," Zonk says with a laugh. "But he wouldn't go for that."

Now the question is — how much does Zonk have left after 11 seasons in pro football?

The answer is — Shula will find out. But to judge Zonk by his accomplishments with the New York Giants is unfair. In three seasons he rushed for a total of only 1,344 yards with a high of 569 in his first year (he's seventh on the career National Football League rushing list with 7,244 yards). But in many games he seldom carried the ball. His only memorable performance was on an icy field in the 1977 finale against the Chicago Bears when he rumbled for 100 yards on 22 carries.

His three years with the Giants will be remembered mostly for the same question that was asked again and again — why did the Giants' management give him $1 million over three years if the coaches were not going to give him the ball?

Different Answers

One answer is that the Giants' coaches did not know how to use him. Another is that the Giants' offensive line was not nearly as capable as the Dolphin line when Csonka put together 5,900 yards in seven seasons, with a high of 1,117 during their 17-0 won-lost record in streaking to Super Bowl VII.

"On the Giants the situation offense did not come up for me," Zonk says. "On first down they didn't run me much, not like Shula did when I was on the Dolphins before. Most of the time I got the ball when it was third and one or fourth and one and the defense was stacked up waiting for me."

But now Zonk is back with the Dolphins, back where he belongs, back with Shula who knows how to use him. At the moment the Dolphins have four other fullbacks (Norm Bulaich, Don Nottingham, Leroy Harris and Jim Braxton) but one or two probably will be gone before training camp opens. Shula obviously brought Zonk back to use him.

"But in training camp," Zonk says, "I know I've got to win my job back if I'm going to play."

"And," the Hungarian father has told the Hungarian son, "you better not let me down."

College Basketball

3 Teams Are Still Battling for Big 10 Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI) — One of the tightest races in Big Ten basketball history swings into the final week of play with a three-way tie for the championship a definite possibility.

Iowa's 83-68 upset of Ohio State and Michigan State's 76-62 triumph over Illinois on Saturday left Iowa, Ohio State and Michigan State tied for first place with 12-4 records and two games to play.

Purdue moved into the picture with a 67-59 victory at Michigan while Indiana beat Minnesota, 71-46, and Wisconsin edged Northwestern, 72-70.

Purdue is only one game off the pace with an 11-5 record. But for the Boilermakers to gain a share of the title, all three first-place teams would have to lose at least one game with Purdue winning its final two.

Iowa will be at home for its final two games this week while Ohio State and Michigan State finish on the road. Iowa is host to Michigan Thursday night and Northwestern Saturday. Ohio State plays at Wisconsin and Purdue, and Michigan State is at Minnesota and Wisconsin.

With the NCAA tournament expanded to 40 teams, the Big Ten, which under the 32-team format sent two teams to the tournament each year, expects to send two teams to the playoffs this time.

The champion gets an automatic berth in the Mideast Regional and a second team would be an at-large designee.

If there is a three-way tie for the title, the Mideast representative will be the team with the highest victory percentage for games played among the three champions. Michigan State would be chosen because it defeated both Iowa and Ohio State twice. The choice of the second team would be left to the NCAA selection committee.

Under the same format, any two-team tie involving Michigan State would give the Spartans the automatic berth. If there is a two-way tie between Iowa and Ohio State, two teams that split their series, the team with the highest victory percentage for all games would be the representative. Currently that would be Iowa.

With two teams going to the NCAA, the Big Ten probably will send two teams, perhaps three, to the National Invitation Tournament in New York. Purdue appears to be a shoo-in for the NIT along with that one of the three teams currently tied for the lead that does not get an NCAA berth. There is also the possibility of a third team, especially if Indiana finishes the season with two more victories this week. The Hoosiers end up on the road at Purdue and Illinois.

If there is a three-way tie for the title, it will be the first time in modern Big Ten history, which dates to to the 1939-40 season. There was a three-way tie in 1934-35 involving Illinois, Purdue and Wisconsin. In 1925-26 there was a four-way tie with Indiana, Michigan, Purdue and Iowa.

LSU Has to Win Championship Again

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27 (AP) — The Southeastern Conference chooses its NCAA basketball playoff representatives this week, and the task won't be easy.

The winner will have to emerge from the battle among all 10 SEC teams, beginning tomorrow, when Alabama and Florida meet in the opening game of the league's tournament here.

Louisiana State, the SEC champion, and second-place Tennessee have byes into Friday's semifinals. First-round games match Kentucky and Mississippi, Georgia and Mississippi State, and Vanderbilt and Auburn. Opponents for LSU and Tennessee will be determined Thursday, with the winner of the tournament to be decided Saturday night.

LSU clinched the league crown by beating Alabama last week, but then the Tigers were upset by Mississippi State, 65-57, at home last Saturday.

"Beating LSU keeps our momentum going," Mississippi State's coach, Jim Hatfield, said. "We've got four in a row now."

He said that consistency was a key factor in winning tournaments. "We have to prepare for the whole tournament, not one game." Hatfield explained. He said he would like to see the SEC reduce its game league schedule to 13 games for the regular season.

"If we're going to keep the tournament, we should adjust the 18-game round-robin." The tournament is the SEC's first since 1952, when Kentucky won the league title.

College Polls

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college basketball ratings, with first-place votes and records through Feb. 25 in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Indiana State (29) (26-0)	511
2. Notre Dame (3) (21-3)	462
3. UCLA (2) (21-4)	413
4. Michigan State (1) (20-5)	372
5. Syracuse (22-5)	350
6. Duke (20-6)	288
7. No. Carolina (21-5)	269
8. LSU (22-4)	262
9. Arkansas (21-4)	184
10. Iowa (19-6)	179
11. DePaul (20-4)	177
12. Marquette (19-5)	154
13. Temple (22-5)	105
14. Texas (20-6)	101
15. Georgetown (22-4)	73
16. Louisville (23-6)	68
17. Ohio State (17-8)	53
18. Purdue (21-7)	40
19. San Francisco (21-6)	31
20. Detroit (21-5)	24

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Indiana St (51)	26-0	1,192
2.Notre Dame (7)	22-3	1,150
3.UCLA (2)	21-4	1,060
4.Michigan St. (1)	20-5	988
5.Duke	20-6	914
6.Syracuse	24-5	897
7.North Carolina	21-5	879
8.Louisiana St	22-4	851
9.Arkansas	21-4	712
10.Marquette	19-5	521
11.Iowa	19-6	488
12.Temple	22-3	441
13.Louisville	23-6	437
14.Texas	20-6	415
15.DePaul	20-4	394
16.Georgetown	22-4	361
17.Ohio St.	17-8	216
18.Detroit	21-5	186
19.Purdue	21-7	181
20.San Francisco	21-6	73

College Basketball

Tournaments
City University of New York Championship
Staten Island 92, Queens 78
East Coast Conference
First Round
Drexel 66, American 65
LaSalle 84, Hofstra 77
Delaware 72, Rider 70
West Chester 68, Lehigh 65
East
Clark 91, Williams 59
Hamilton 96, Cortland 80
Syracuse 92, LeMoyne 60
Tufts 100, Brandeis 84
South
Georgia Tech 83, Campbell 61
Louisiana Tech 78, SW Louisiana 68
Midwest
Notre Dame 89, E. Carolina 72
Ohio U. 75, Robt. Morris 74 (ot)
Southwest
Lamar 113, Hardin-Simmons 84
New Mexico 129, Arizona 98
West
Cal St. Bklo 90, Biola 60
Pepperdine 104, Centenary 86
Stanford 79, Oregon St. 76

The Lure of the Green Now Breeds Team Golf

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP) — The latest sports league on the drawing board is the International Professional Golf League, an ambitious plan for international team golf worked out here during the last 18 months by a marketing man and a luggage salesman.

The blueprints call for a guaranteed $23-million purse the first year. There will be 24 franchised teams, 18 of them in North American and 3 each in Europe and Asia, if all goes according to plans.

The schedule includes 168 regular games — 12 simultaneously — during the 14-week season of match and medal play between May and September. The week during the U.S. Open will be idle.

"It's like observing Lincoln's birthday," said the league's idea man and founder, Ken Roberts, 48, a marketing specialist from Buffalo, N.Y., who has worked sales and promotion from land to barbecue grills. "We'll observe the holidays. We want to help golf, not hurt it."

Starting in June, plans call for 960 players to be drafted to make up 40-member rosters: 36 players and 4 alternates on each team.

The founders say they expect to get some of the lower-rung players on the PGA tour but not the top money-earners. A player must pay $10,000 himself, and an owner must put up $600,000, which includes a $250,000 franchise fee and $15,000 per player.

The money goes into an escrow account for the prize fund.

"The difference here is that there will be 108 paychecks cashed each game, ranging from $500 to $8,000," says Tom Ross, a former luggage and golf-equipment salesman. He has been around golf for 20 years and is the director of player personnel for the new league.

Following the regular season will be the conference championships, team championships and the superstar event carrying a $1-million purse, with the winners sharing $200,000.

And each year, the player with the lowest medal score average is to be presented with the Arnold Palmer trophy and a check for $500,000. Just recently, 2,000 posters were mailed to golf courses in test markets in Hawaii, California, Arizona, Florida and North Carolina.

"We did a lot of checking before we undertook this," Ross said. "We talked with pros on and off the PGA tour and more than 100 club pros and they believe this can work.

"In the last couple of decades golf has soared in popularity. In fact, we've learned that the U. S. today has 11,000 golf courses; South Africa has 400 and Japan has 6,000. There are so many capable and qualified golfers who just don't get a chance to play.

"Last year there were more than 4,000 trying to qualify for the PGA tour and 54 of them got cards. The golfers are out there."

Bonds Rejects Indians' Terms

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 27 (UPI) — Gabe Paul, the Cleveland Indians' president, said the team has been unable to reach an agreement with Bobby Bonds on a contract for this season and added that the veteran right fielder should seek psychiatric help for turning down his offer.

A team spokesman said Bonds' agent, Rod Wright, agreed to a contract with Paul that called for more money and for a longer period than the contract he is currently under, which was negotiated with the Texas Rangers. Bonds then reportedly rejected the contract. The spokesman said he could not disclose the salary of the contract that Bonds rejected.

"We are no closer to agreement today than we were two months ago," Paul said. "Bobby Bonds should visit a psychiatrist for turning down our offer."

Bonds, who is at his home in San Carlos, Calif., could sit out this season but would not be paid.

He hit 31 home runs and drove in 91 runs last year on a batting average of .267 while with the Rangers and the Chicago White Sox. Bonds and pitcher Lem Barker were acquired from Texas for relief pitcher Jim Kern and infielder Larvell Blanks during the winter.

Isians Again Bar Israel rom Track, Field Meet

OKYO, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Japan. ch will be host for the third Asi- Track and Field meet in Tokyo n May 31 to June 3, will bar el from taking part, the organiz- nnounced today.

he Japan Track and Field Fed- ion said Israel was not invited ccordance with a decision made he executive council of the 33- on Asian Amateur Athletic ociation. The council made its ng during the Asian Games in gkok last December.

e reason was given why Israel not invited. A member of the n federation in track and field, el has been the target of Arab sure to have it excluded from ts sometimes largely sponsored Arab oil countries.

srael was barred also from tak- part in the Asian Games, a de- on that was penalized by the In- ational Amateur Athletic Fed- ion.

he IAAF resued to sanction the k and field events of the Asian Games and imposed a three-month ban on international activities by member groups of the Asian Games Federation.

The sponsors of the Asian Track and Field meet said the 38 events would be held at Tokyo's national stadium, site of the 1964 Olympics, with participating nations being allowed to enter a maximum of two athletes in each event. The marathon has been excluded from the meet.

The Tokyo meet will serve as a preliminary to select Asian representatives to the second World Cup Track and Field meet scheduled in Montreal Aug. 24-26, the officials said.

It is the third meet organized by the Asian Amateur Athletic Association, which was founded in 1973. The first meet was held in the Philippines in 1973 and the second in South Korea in 1975. The third meet, originally scheduled for Tokyo in 1977, was held up due to the question involving Israel's participation.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	38	11	10	86	257	157
NY Rangers	34	19	6	74	248	202
Atlanta	32	22	6	72	245	207
Philadelphia	27	19	13	67	194	152

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	23	16	11	57	181	138
Vancouver	19	23	9	47	177	179
St. Louis	15	20	8	38	179	175
Colorado	12	31	2	26	145	252

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	42	12	8	92	262	148
Los Angeles	26	27	6	60	215	216
Pittsburgh	25	25	9	59	204	215
Washington	18	34	7	43	209	265
Detroit	14	32	14	42	192	227

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	34	14	10	78	238	188
Buffalo	25	23	11	61	193	191
Toronto	24	25	11	59	191	190
Minnesota	23	27	9	55	196	197

Monday's Results

Buffalo 3, Toronto 1
Los Angeles 2, Vancouver 0

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mon.	45	54	99
Trottier, NYI	39	56	95
Dionne, LA	42	48	90
Bossy, NYI	50	39	89
MacMillan, Atl	34	45	79
Federko, Stl.	25	58	83
Chouinard, Atl	34	45	79
Gillies, NYI	27	50	77
Middleton, Bos	28	42	70
Potvin, NYI	21	49	70

WHA Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Cloutier, Que.	50	41	91
Ftorek, Edm	31	60	91
Mark Howe, NE	36	51	87
Nilsson, Win.	27	58	85
Lukowich, Win.	50	24	74
Locrois, NE	29	45	74
Tardif, Que.	35	37	72
Gretzky, Edm.	31	37	68
Bernier, Que	30	37	67
Sullivan, Win.	35	27	62
Ruskowski, Win.	13	49	62

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin SA	61	734	349	1817	29.8
Free, SD	59	597	496	1690	28.6
McAdoo, Bos	45	468	327	1173	26.1
M.Johnson, Mil	60	631	261	1523	25.4
Gilmore, Chi	61	579	338	1496	24.5
Abdul-Jbbr, LA	60	586	279	1451	24.2
Malone, Hou	60	508	431	1447	24.1
Drew, Atl	59	499	395	1393	23.6
Davis, Phoe	59	566	254	1386	23.5
Thompson, Den	59	526	334	1386	23.5

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	60	435	625	1060	17.7
Gilmore, Chi	61	233	574	807	13.2
Abdul-Jbbr, LA	60	147	613	760	12.7
Robinson, Pho	62	187	584	771	12.4
Sikma Sec	61	171	571	742	12.2

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Porter Den	61	765	12.5
Lucas, GS	63	611	9.7
Ford, KC	60	542	9.0
Nixon, LA	62	546	8.8
Westphal, Phoe	61	398	6.5

Observer

Shakespeare Alibi

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — William Paley — better known as CBS, would like to see all three networks forget the cash register for two prime-time hours each week and present programs for "people who have knowledge and a higher-than-average degree of intelligence, and who are interested in the affairs of the world."

Baker

This suggests that Paley regards prime-time at present as the exclusive preserve of the dumb and the numb. Newspapers used to make the same assumption about their audiences. It was implicit in the traditional editors' lecture to new reporters that they must write for the 12-year-old mind.

Some papers still operate on this assumption, but most of those in robust health realize that most Americans nowadays have either been to college or are smart enough to avoid going to college. Why so many television tycoons persist, despite the evidence, in thinking of their audience as slobs is a question for psychology.

It is easy to imagine that Paley, a *man famous for impeccable taste*, may be appalled by much of what he sees during the network evening. Much of it is trash, but so is much of what appears in the daily newspapers.

The difference is that people in the newspaper industry tend to blame themselves for the low-quality stuff while television executives tend to shift the blame to their audience. Is this a way of rationalizing failure?

* * *

In fact, there is ample evidence that the prime-time TV audience, given the choice of something good, will watch it in numbers that enrich the till. Illustrating the point was the big audience tune-in for the two "Roots" movies, which contained material that was painful, topical and educational, characteristics that are supposed to cause the normal prime-time audience to tune out.

When braced about the infrequency of such quality material, *TV people commonly blame the audience*. "People will not watch Shakespeare," is one of the favorite justifications.

Poor Shakespeare. The repertory of the Merriam Tavern, having been turned into a dreary symbol of high-mindedness by the iron mills of American high school education, has now become the universal excuse for avoiding anything more arresting than "Laverne and Shirley."

When television executives fret about improving their product, they commonly fall into the error of high-mindedness, as Paley seems to have done in talking about serving up something for people of "higher-than-average degree of intelligence." Precisely what he has in mind is not clear, but it sounds suspiciously high-minded, and reserving two hours a week for programs clearly identified as material of high-minded intent would seem to guarantee the failure of his idea.

* * *

It is easy to foresee the wise guys branding such a time segment as "the intellectuals' hour," thereby instantly shunting away most of the prime-time audience, thereby confirming TV executives in their belief that their audience's taste is trashy.

The more promising approach might be, not in programming that aims at establishing an intellectuals' ghetto, but in providing quality material to the huge audience already addicted to the television habit. This audience may turn off if you warn them that something high-minded is coming up, but it has shown repeatedly that it will stay tuned for highly polished quality entertainment and news-documentary programs that speak to the audience of its own time, dreams, agonies and triumphs.

Its liking for large dollops of *trash should not be held against it*. Trash allows you to park your brain for a while and idle. Even eggheads enjoy James Bond, crossword puzzles and the Academy Awards. Providing a pleasurable portion of trash is one of television's public services and TV people should not feel embarrassed about it.

The mistake would be for them to believe that if they are unable to provide anything else, the fault lies not with them, but with their audience, which is, after all, most of the American people.

Mary Blume

Cure-All or Killer, Tobacco Is History

PARIS (IHT) — Connoisseurs of obscure Paris museums — ah! the exquisite rip-offs of Camembert labels in the Museum of Counterfeits, the well-wrought manacles of the Police Museum, the reams of brown, spidery administrative handwriting in the Social Security Museum — can now go to the gleaming new museum near the Invalides run by the government tobacco monopoly, SEITA (Service d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et des Allumettes).

The museum's site, at 12 Rue Surcouf, was a tobacco factory in the 17th century but its installations are airy, well-lighted and planned according to the most modern principles of museology. It is vaguely sociological in approach, its exhibits are clearly labeled and it is earnestly didactic in tracing the story of smoking in France, from 1561, when Jean Nicot, who gave his name to nicotine, brought back tobacco from the New World.

Tobacco was only one gift from America. Others include turkeys, potatoes and corn. A sample of each, except the turkey, is on display, enclosed in plexiglass. As in any modern museum, there is also an audiovisual section, featuring slides of tobacco in painting down to Francis Bacon, whose canvas, says a recorded voice, shows the terrifying *solitude of a person who is alone (but surrounded by cigarette butts)*.

The museum has a wing for temporary displays and through March has a handsome exhibition on The Poster and the Smoker. Future plans include The Sea and the Smoker, The Photographer and the Smoker, Women and Smoke. The choice is endless. There will also be shows on great men and smoke: The next show, says the museum's curator, Jean Edelmann, will be on Jules Verne.

Edelmann amassed the museum's collection over two decades of shrewd buying around the flea markets of Paris. He bought a charming chalet-shaped lighter for only 10 centimes and found the Kremlin-Bicetre market especially rich as it was near a home for retired men, many of them snuff-takers and therefore an excellent source for snuffboxes and graters. Mr. Edelmann is a nonsmoker but feels rather badly that people have of late been hostile to tobacco.

Since 1976 the French Ministry of Health has led a rather muffled anti-smoking campaign. Advertising has been limited, a public-information program set up and, since last summer, in accordance with the law, cigarette packages have borne a warning, easily legible with even the cheapest high-powered microscope. "Abus dangereux," it says. It is hard to think of anything that is not dangerous if used abusively, but the Ministry of Health can feel it has done its duty: The public has been warned.

The feebleness of France's anti-smoking campaign is based on the fact that the Ministry of Health is attacking another government branch, SEITA, and one of the few that brings money into state coffers rather than takes it out.

Napoleon's Inspiration

Napoleon annexed tobacco for the state after a banquet at which he spied an unknown but very richly dressed woman. What business is her husband in, he inquired. Tobacco, Sire. Tobacco became a government monopoly the next day.

Cigarette sales, according to SEITA figures, are more or less stable, a slight increase of 2.6 percent in 1977 being offset by a decrease of 2.3 percent in 1978. With a total revenue of 13.1 billion francs ($3.075 billion) in 1978, SEITA has nonetheless had a deficit the past two years, which is attributed to the fact that cigarette prices, being indexed, have been allowed to rise only 53 percent from 1968 to '78, while the cost of living over the same period has risen by 120 percent.

SEITA will not be drawn into comments upon the Ministry of Health campaign: "The difference between us is more apparent than real," a spokesman says. Instead, in this period of heavy unemployment, they sensibly emphasize the fact that 11,600 people work for the monopoly and that employees are never fired, but only retired. A cigarette factory in Nancy, in economically plagued eastern France, will shortly be closed down but will be replaced by large storage facilities *assuring the same level of employment*.

A 1934 poster on display in Paris' tobacco museum.

Taken first as snuff by the French, tobacco was then smoked in pipes as it had been for centuries around the world. The museum's collection includes peace pipes, opium pipes, an antelope horn pipe from the Congo and a corncob pipe from Missouri. Cigars started becoming fashionable in the 18th century and SEITA started making them in 1840. One of the items Edelmann is proudest of is an ornate cigar chest made by Diehl for Napoleon III. Cigarettes date back to at least pre-Columbian times but SEITA did not start manufacturing them until 1920. The Gauloise is top seller, although the taste for light or "blonde" tobacco is growing and it was stated at one point that SEITA was going to launch a new blonde named Marilyn (cigarettes made with light tobacco almost always have English names).

The museum is clearly a shrewd public-relations stroke and image *booster for SEITA in these days of official criticism and curtailed* publicity. Sportingly — for SEITA employees are models of pleasantness and efficiency — the museum collection even includes anti-tobacco literature.

A typical 19th-century pamphlet is called "Tobacco, Absinthe and Insanity." On the other hand, Mr. Edelmann points out, the other side would launch such arguments as no one has ever seen a crime committed by a man with a pipe in his mouth, therefore tobacco has a moral effect. Edelmann treats it all with a shrug. After all, tobacco, now considered a killer, was when it was first introduced to Europe considered a cure-all and was sold only by apothecaries. As the museum catalog says, "Anti-smoking campaigns in Europe are as old as smoking." The implication is that anti-tobacco campaigns are just passing fads or, to be properly metaphorical, that anti-smoking strictures will just go up in smoke.

PEOPLE: *First the Good News, Then the Not So Good*

The White House can rest easy for a while. **Billy Carter**, the president's brother, is in a hospital in Americus, Ga., and has been ordered by his doctor not to talk while recuperating from bronchitis. The doctor said Billy had also been ordered to stop smoking, at least until his bronchial infection clears up. That's a large order, for Billy chain-smokes up to five packs of unfiltered cigarettes a day, but the doctor said he was *cooperating and* "doing real well." But a presidential sister, **Gloria Spann**, is free on personal recognizance bond after being charged with illegal harmonica playing. She, her husband, Walter, and two other persons were arrested Saturday night at the McWaffle Restaurant. "I am charged with: defendant was playing a harmonica. When asked to stop playing music refused to do so and kept on playing, Mrs. Spann said in a telephone interview from Plains, Ga. It all began when she and a dozen friends went to the restaurant and one of group dared her to exercise her recently acquired skills on the harmonica. The police said they got a complaint from the restaurant manager, who said patrons could not hear the jukebox.

* * *

Sen. **Herman Talmadge**, looking rested and healthy after four weeks in a Navy alcohol abuse center in Long Beach, Calif., said that he is ready to return to the Senate and still plans to seek another term. "I probably took my personal problems to the bottle rather than to my Maker," the 65-year-old Georgia Democrat said. "I am not drinking now and I hope it will continue forever," he said. "I am just living one day at a time." Talmadge said he would be prepared to make a full defense against charges of financial misconduct before the Senate Ethics Committee. Talmadge's comments were the first he has made publicly since Jan. 22, when he entered the Bethesda Naval *Hospital in Maryland*.

* * *

At an otherwise decorous hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, Sen. **William Proxmire** pointed at Sen. **John Tower** and exclaimed: "It's a bird! It's a plane! No, it's Supertower!" The Wisconsin Democrat's greeting caused the Texas Republican to blush, then laugh and bury his head in his hands as William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve, and an audience of staid bankers laughed. Tower, rather staid himself, had had his picture taken over the weekend cavorting in a Superman costume at a shopping center in Dallas.

* * *

A Dutch court has summoned the world chess champion, **Anatoly Karpov** to appear before it to answer a suit by **Viktor Korchnoi** seeking to annul the result of this world title match. International Chess Federation deputy president **Florencio Campomanes** said he did not think the Soviet chess champion would heed the summons issued by a court in Amsterdam, which federation headquarters is located. Karpov retained his title by beating Korchnoi, 6-5, in a controversial match last October in Baguio City in the Philippines. Campomanes, the match organizer, accused Korchnoi of partiality to the champion, said "offhand, I don't think the Soviets will place themselves under the jurisdiction of the court."

* * *

The Chinese Embassy in Paris has urged a French company to drop plans to distribute a film, alleging that it is harmful to Franco-Chinese relations. The film, "Mao's Prisoners," is based on a book by Frenchman **Jean Pasqualini**, who spent several years in Chinese jails and is due for general release in early March. But Compagnie Commerciale Francaise de Cinematographie said that the embassy's request "constitutes a serious attack on freedom of expression and information in a democratic country." The film had received French certification, the distributor said, and would be shown as planned.

* * *

The name of **Elvis Presley** will endure — for several reasons. One is because of an exclusive commercial arrangement with a mass merchandiser. The U.S. Supreme Court has decided to leave in effect a lower-court ruling that had permitted Presley or his heirs to transfer the "rights of publicity" for the use of the singer's name and picture to a company that produces posters and other novelty items. A competing poster manufacturer tried to persuade the court that the arrangement violated its own First Amendment rights to free speech. It says an Elvis Presley memorial poster carries "a message of public interest . . . a combination of new photographic art and the emotional evocation of life and death."

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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